ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L.	ORIENTAL	5645	800	S. H. Monlo	16th June.
*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
L.	SHANNON	4199	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
*	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
L.	MASSILLA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
L.	PENINSULAR	5645	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

14th June. 12th July.
28th June. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ARIE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VERONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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Either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste and St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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AND TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the DOCKS DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombasa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1893. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous Damiana, Coca, &c.

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

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"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

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One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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IMPROVED RUBBER PROOFING. —CLOTHING,

REGULATION CLOAKS, BEST QUALITY, Rs. 29-12.
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BAG TOP CAPS.

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First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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FROM BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. "SWORDSMAN," 1,100 Tons, Captain McDERMOTT, will positively SAIL as above on the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to

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Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

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THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOHN EDWARD ELLIS and JOHN ERNEST MINNITT, trading under the Style or Firm of ELLIS, MINNITT & Co., Engineers and Merchants, is this day DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent.

JOHN EDWARD ELLIS,
JOHN ERNEST MINNITT.

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COCOA WINE.

Most reliable and confidently recommended for Sleeplessness, and Fatigue of Mind and Body.

Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine .....Rs. 3 8
Lorimer's " " ..... " 2 12

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Also experienced Sub-Overseers with qualifications nearly as above. Salary Rs. 75 per month, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 12-8-0.

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Free Sea Passages to Aden will be granted, and a monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 30 will be paid to each Overseer and Sub-Overseer.

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All those two pieces of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mowjay Toongarlee Talooka, Mawal, in Lanowlie, in the District of Poona, (part of Survey No. 83), containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 6 goontas more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a proposed Road and partly by land belonging to the late Mr. Sonderrow Raghoonath (being Plot No. 6.) on or towards the South by Survey Plot No. 140, on or towards the East by land belonging to Pallonjee Kanjibhai Randeria, and on or towards the West by the land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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From J. LANGENBACH & SOHNE—

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE	36 0	39 0
STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 1881r	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 1881r	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r	29 8	31 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bolenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

Apply to

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"Keen as is the Razor's edge in visible cutting smaller hairs than may be seen."—Shakespear.

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" "	No. 0-53	" 3 4
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" "	No. 2	" 4 8
" "	No. 1 J	" 5 0
" "	Pair in an elegant Leather Case Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 13-8.	

The above Razors being finely ground and set, use only the "Keen" Strop Registered. No Hone or Stone is required. Rs. 2-12 and 3-8 each.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	"	25	6	0
+ DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	"	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	"	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	"	25	10	0
VILLARY VILLAR, Reg. Reina	"	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

Fresh Parcels also of
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS."
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS SCANTLING, PLANKS, IRON PIPES, HINKS'S HURRICANE LANTERNS, &c.

Under instructions from H A Acworth, Esq, C. S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p m, at Gibbs Road (near the Malabar Hill Reservoir), a quantity of teak and junglewood scantling, planks, round posts, square rafters, bamboos, galvanized W I, pipes and fitting, mortar mill, stone rollers and fitting, water tubs, Hink's, hurricane lanterns, C. I. rammers, beaters, K. O. empty tins, iron handas, gummels, cane baskets, thatched shed for removal, &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, June 12, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods and the following :—

1 Lens 10" by 8" by Dawson,
10 blue army cloth great coats.

On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Esmaljee, ex Chatfield.

288—28-32—3 cases 500 reams note-paper.

By order of Mr. Geerjesunker Vijesunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramswamy Motamari and Brothers—

1 bale grey shirtings, ex s. s. Clan McGregor.
2 cases handkerchieves, ex Clan Murray.
3 cases prints, ex Clan Macdonald.
3 bales grey mulls, ex Clan Buchanan.
4 bales grey mulls, ex City of Carthage.
2 cases whitedorias, ex City of Carthage.
4 bales grey shirtings, ex Persia.
2 " dhoties, ex Eden Hall.
10 bales T. red yarn, ex City of Edinburgh,

By order of Thucker Tricumdas Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Mamimul Narrondas—

2 cases 800 pairs white sarees, 6 yds., No. 383.

On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. Korrawalla—

S 31 G M—9938-1 case 8 pieces velvet.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong and serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and neat victoria.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 new safety bicycle.
1 lot of English, Italian and Persian fowls and one peacock.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COAL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the Insurance Office concerned—

About 700 tons Davison's West Hartley coal damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, June 12, 1893.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Siamese Hard Wood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire,) on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 564 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandoo Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants ; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Tricumjee Weljee, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893,

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of them in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,33⅓ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3616, of Pension and Tax assessment under the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dossood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1589 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 333 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nanpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 332, and new No. 2350, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3093, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Esmail Wadia, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES, 1893.
DECEMBER 23RD, 26TH, 28TH AND 30TH.
(Under W. I. Turf Club Rules of 1st May.)

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 15th June, and must be despatched so as to reach the undersigned on or before that date. Telegrams must be confirmed by letter. For PROSPECTUS see W. I. T. C., RACING CALENDAR of May 1st, or apply to

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919, 4920, 4921, 5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was former ly in the occupation of Ghansey Keswerjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanabhoy and Horsejee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Gokuldas Tejpal English School, at Cutch Mandvi, a (Gujarati) GRADUATE—HEAD MASTER. Apply stating terms and with copies of testimonials to

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
Bombay, 9th June, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Single Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON Treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed hereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	200,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30)
Bombay Unired	1900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	370
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Dawal Mills Co., Ld	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	200	200	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	663xd
Hing u ughat Mill	700	500	500	40	661
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	689
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jeffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	225
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Land Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105 par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	150
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	R 30	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shoolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venkateshwar Lukmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria	550	1,000	1,000	35	370
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	2200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'75	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
Bevil's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		175
Coach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	125
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Babapathy	450	500	500	50	47
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	115
Khanguan	240	450	450	33½	365
Mahandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	43½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	, 00	25	1,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	270
	{ 750	50	150	7½	193
Backlay Baltic	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	57
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	103no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865x
Boocan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Boocan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Dwyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Karrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Nicks & Co.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Peerless Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Peer Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Portugal Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	200xd
Rail Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Rogers & Co.,	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Scott Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Sentinel of Indies Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,351
Steel Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Sturdy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Swell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000		100	5 pr. ct.	InLndn
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr. ct.	120
Tata Sons & Co.	2,000	500	all	80	905
Tucker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Warehouse Co.	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Fine Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
Gold Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Do., Rar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25 "
Dollars do.	"	25-12
Sovereign do.	"	25-11
Napoleon do.	"	16-4
Bank Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Dragons	"	106-8
Silver 17 Batterees	"	105-11
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Spanish Dollars	"	225 Nominal.
Persian do.	"	223 "
Napoleon Francs	"	221 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Swordsman entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Clio on Saturday; and the s. s. La Seyne left it on Friday and the s. s. Bormida, Mahanady, and Ponani, on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Gisela and Netherby Hall entered and the s. s. Maria Valerie, Methley Hall, and Idar left the dock on Friday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—Owing to the demise of H. E. Sir John Hudson, the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,696, the daily average being 183. The total of new patients was 935.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,208; of these 662 were new admissions, consisting of 298 males, 179 females, and 185 children. The average daily attendance was 71·19. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the last month was 78.

A RAID ON DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Butterfield placed Balla Chundajee and five others before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with keeping a common gambling house and the rest with playing therein with cards and money. In consequence of certain information received Inspector Butterfield made a raid on the house and arrested the accused in the act of gambling. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first and the second to pay a fine, of Rs. 5 each and the rest Rs. 2 each.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—Muggon Kanji, a hawker, residing in the 3rd Lane, Coombarwada, reports to the police that at 8 p.m., on the 8th instant, he locked the door of his room and went to the theatre, at Grant Road. On his return home at 3 o'clock on the following morning he found that the lock on the door had been opened with a duplicate key, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 115, stolen from a box in his room.—Rahoo, a Hindoo woman, residing at Falkland Road, reports to the police the theft of two gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 32, from a box in her room.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday morning, at Thakordwar Road, touching the death of one Gainoo Luximon, aged forty-five years. The deceased was formerly a goldsmith, but subsequently he maintained himself by begging. He was also addicted to all sorts of intoxicating drinks. The deceased was last seen alive, at 7 p.m., on Friday last, at a goldsmith shop, on Girgaum Road. His body was found floating in a well, at Girgaum Road. It was brought out by a policeman, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged Tassfan Orchard *alias* Trevelyan Trelawny, a European, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,200, the property of Mr. T. C. Anderson, manager of a tea establishment, at Mackeleya, in Ceylon. In applying for a postponement of the case Mr. Brewin informed the Magistrate, that the Commissioner of Police received a telegram from the Inspector-General at Ceylon advising to arrest the accused, who, when last heard of, was staying in the Esplanade Hotel. The police searched for the accused in Bombay and ascertained that accused had left for Igatpura. Constable Roberts followed the accused to Igatpura and there arrested him on Friday last, and brought him down to Bombay on Saturday morning. Mr. Brewin stated that the warrant for the apprehension of the accused had not yet been received by the Commissioner of Police, and he applied for a postponement of the case, pending the receipt of the warrant. Mr. Brewin had no objection to the accused being admitted to bail. The Magistrate remanded the case for a week, and ordered that the accused be released on bail.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of May, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow Line	Up	1	F706601
Green "	"	1	G123453
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown "	"	2	C065249
" "	"	2	C069926
Red "	"	2	C106320
G. R. Extension "		1½	A022501
Special Line	Down	1½	C961944
Blue "	Up	1	D745815
" "	"	1	D754022
Lavender "	"	1	B030072
Green "	"	1	G101001
Special "	"	1	H843401
" "	"	1	H855001
" "	"	1	H828628
" "	"	½	C251643
Yellow "	"	½	D348635
Special "	"	½	C457401
Lavender "	Down	½	C457401

PRIZE-DAY AT LANOWLI.—On Friday, the annual distribution of prizes at the G. I. P. Railway School took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather which for some hours before looked threatening, fortunately held fair throughout the evening. There was a large gathering of friends on the occasion. Mr. Barnett very kindly gave away the prizes, and said a few encouraging words to each of the happy recipients. The prize-books were handsome and attractive, and this kind annual gift of the G. I. P. Railway Company is evidently much valued by the children. The proceedings commenced with a short entertainment, consisting of singing, recitations, and musical drill; the performance of which showed careful and diligent training, and reflects great credit on the school-work of Mr. Richardson, the head-master, and the lady teachers. Some words suitable to the occasion were spoken by the honorary secretary of the school, and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barnett was heartily responded to, and loud cheers given for the Agent and the G. I. P. Railway Company. A substantial tea was then served to the children in the large play-shed of the school-grounds, and all dispersed after a very enjoyable afternoon.

FOUND DEAD.—At about 10 p.m., on Saturday night, Inspector Hurst was informed by a policeman that the dead body of a Hindoo, aged about eighty years, was found on the Worlee Hill, at about 5 p.m., that evening. Inspector Hurst at once proceeded to the spot and saw the corpse lying on its back in an advanced state of decomposition. All the flesh on the right side ribs had been eaten away. Both the arms were stretched and the legs seemed to be drawn up. There was a red turban lying near the head. The body was dressed in a *bundi* and *dhotar*. Inspector Hurst immediately sent information to all the divisions of the Bombay City Police, requesting a *battaki* to be beaten, but no one came forward to identify the body of the deceased. In searching the body of the deceased Inspector Hurst found six pies and a wooden snuff-box in the pocket of the *bundi* while a chain with a key attached was found around the waist of the deceased. There were no marks of violence found on the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquiry on the body of the deceased, as Worlee Hill, when Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner and police surgeon, said that on account of the advanced state of decomposition he was unable to assign the cause of death. He was also of opinion that the deceased must have been dead for about a fortnight. The jury returned the verdict that the dead body of the above Hindoo was found on the Worlee Hill, but owing to it being in an advanced state of decomposition, the jury was unable to say how he came by his death.

THE amount of personalty left by Lord Derby has never been exceeded and has only once been equalled by any nobleman, The personalty of the late Earl of Dysart was sworn at just the same amount—£1,800,000. The Earls of Derby were probably greater gainers by the introduction of railways than any landed proprietors in the kingdom. Their wealth has been trebled since the iron road first entered that "hundred of West Derby, in the county of Lancashire," in which their great Liverpool estate lies.

THREE tigresses, two tame and the third very wild, and one lynx, which had been presented by Indian Princes to Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este on his recent visit to that part of the British Empire, have just arrived from Bombay at the Imperial menagerie in Schonbrunn.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on Saturday, at 2 p.m., to confirm three special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 26th May last, Mr. Ramdas Keshavji presiding.

The hairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was convened for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions, which were passed at a special meeting of the Company. The meeting was called in accordance with the Indian Companies' Act, which required that the resolutions before being put in force must be confirmed at a special meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chotia, solicitor, a shareholder, contended that the present meeting was an illegal one. He went on to say that the chairman had misled the meeting by making false statements before them. There had been a series of false statements made by the chairman.

The chairman asked Mr. Hormusji to confine his remarks to the question.

Mr. Hormusjee said that his remarks were quite to the point. The business done at the last meeting was altogether irregular and illegal, and the present meeting, which was called to confirm that irregular and illegal business, ought to be illegal too. On the 25th May last, when the shareholders were called to assemble and transact certain business, the chairman withdrew certain items of business, and said that one of the directors had questioned the correctness of the accounts, and therefore the accounts and the report were not placed before the meeting. But the statement was not true because the objection was raised by more than one director.

The Chairman: You must speak to the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hormusji: I do.

The Chairman: You are not.

Mr. Hormusji: It's a misfortune that you don't follow me.

The Chairman: I'll ask you to sit down; will you sit down.

Mr. Hormusji: Most certainly not. (Order, order.)

The Chairman: I rule you out of order.

Mr. Hormusji: Your ruling is not just.

The Chairman: I rule that you must sit down.

Mr. Hormusjee: I won't. This is a most disgraceful way of conducting the meeting.

The Chairman: You have your remedy in a court.

Mr. Hormusji: What a nice specimen of a chairman.

The Chairman: You are the only learned man in the land.

Mr. Hormusji: Learning has nothing to do with this.

The chairman here observed that only a few shareholders had spread false rumour in the town that the mill was going to the "dogs," and the agents were ruining the mill. But they seemed to forget one fact, that the agents owned three-quarters of the total number of shares.

Mr. M. M. Chichgar: The agents have recovered the whole amount of the investment by way of commission.

The Chairman: You sit down, and don't interrupt.

Mr. F. S. Bharucha: That's it. You take a big cane and play the part of a *mektaji* (Gujerati teacher). (Laughter.)

The chairman remarked that those persons who had spread false reports abroad and thereby caused great harm to the credit of the company, were responsible for their action.

Mr. Hormusji: Here's a speciman of a chairman who has no respect for the meeting and does not even get up while addressing the meeting.

The chairman rose from his seat and said that when Mr. Hormusji and the other shareholders who shared his views, had no arguments to put forward they abused the agents, the chairman, and the secretary.

Mr. Hormusji was going to continue his remarks when the chairman told him to sit down as he had ruled him out of order.

Mr. Hormusji: I won't sit down unless you force me out of the room.

Mr. Gulabchand Mottichand Damania, solicitor, a shareholder, suggested that Mr. Hormusji should put in a written protest as the chairman had ruled him out of order.

Mr. Hormusji (to Mr. Gulabchund): You hold your tongue.

Mr. Gulabchand: You have no right to address me like that; you hold yours. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hormusji continued his remarks, but the chairman said he would not hear him. He called upon Mr. Mungaldas to move the first resolution.

Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharucha said that as the chairman was going to conduct the business of the meeting in an arbitrary manner, he wished to put in a written protest.

Mr. Bharucha submitted a written protest in which it was stated that it was not competent for the meeting to pass, or confirm the special resolutions mentioned in the notice of the 31st May, 1893, for various reasons. There was no properly constituted meeting on the 26th May last, and no resolution could be moved or passed at such meeting.

Mr. Hormusji wanted to speak on the "protest."

The chairman said he had no right to do so.

Mr. Hormusji: Do you mean to say that we have no right to speak in support of the protest.

Mr. Gulabchand: The chairman has repeatedly asked you to sit down

The Chairman: Yes, I have repeatedly ruled you out of order.

Mr. Hormusji: What a nice specimen of a chairman!

The Chairman: And what a nice specimen of a solicitor—an eminent solicitor?

Mr. Mungaldas Motiram then moved that the following resolution be confirmed:—"That Clauss 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company be struck off, and in lieu thereof the following be substituted:—'That the firm of Messrs. Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamjee and Company of Bombay, merchants, the agents of the company, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, shall be the secretaries of the Company from this day, without any remuneration; but the office rent and all other outlays and expenses of every kind, such as clerks, office establishment, stationery, and the like which the secretaries may think necessary or desirable for the efficient working and carrying out of the business of the company shall be paid to them by the company, and that the said firm shall be and continue to act as such secretaries so long as they shall continue to be the agents of the company. And the directors shall immediately enter into an agreement with them to the above effect."

Mr. Dhimatram Navalram seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji, speaking on the resolution, observed that the chairman of the last meeting conducted the business irregularly. He, the speaker, had moved that the meeting should be adjourned that day week. But the chairman did not put the proposition to vote and arbitrarily ordered that the meeting was adjourned until the next day. Thus the adjourned meeting was held on the 26th May, but as was pointed out that the meeting was irregular and illegal a shareholder suggested that Mr. Hormusji should express his views briefly as it was half-past three, and no business was done. They had lost an hour and a-half.

Mr. Hormusji: I am not paid per hour to attend here. Who is going to pay me?

The Chairman: The shareholders who have engaged you to plead on their behalf will pay you.

Mr. Hormusji: This is a falsehood.

The Chairman: I only answer your question. You ask who is going to pay you? I say any shareholder that might have engaged you will pay you.

Mr. Hormusji: This is a falsehood again. (Order, order.)

Mr. Hormusji continuing his remarks on the resolution said that to confirm the business done at the last meeting, which was irregular and illegal, was not in confirmity with the Indian Companies' Act, and this meeting had no right to confirm the resolutions.

The Chairman: Will you confine your remarks to the resolution before the meeting?

Mr. Gulabchand: Out of mercy for the shareholders, please express your views briefly.

Mr. Hormusji: The *bona fide* shareholders must be treated with mercy too.

Mr. Gulabchand: If you suggest that I am not a *bona fide* shareholder it is a falsehood.

The Chairman: The only *bonafide* shareholder is Mr. Hormusji.

Mr. Gulabchand: You have been repeating the same thing over and over again for the last three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Hormusji: The greater part of the time was taken up by the interruptions from the chair.

The Chairman: Mr. Hormusji must satisfy the shareholders he represents.

Mr. Hormusji: Are you not ashamed of making such a remark?

The Chairman: This is not the way of a gentleman. You must be ashamed of such conduct.

Mr. Gulabchand: This exchange of words between you and the chairman is not good.

Mr Hormusji: Certainly, the chairman should be ashamed of making a statement to the effect that I have been speaking at the instigation of others.

The Chairman: I call you to order.

Mr. Hormusji: When you know how to behave in a meeting, I shall bow to your ruling.

The Chairman: I should have turned you out of the room, but I don't like to use all my power towards a gentleman in your position.

Mr. Hormusji: This chairman has the power to make false and untrue allegations; that's all. He hardly understands the duty of the chair.

The Chairman: I thank you for teaching it to me.

Mr. Gulabchand: In the interest of peace and order please let us go on with our work.

The Chairman: Mr. Hormusji must now finish his remarks.

Mr. Hormusji: Yes; the chairman has the power to speak, make statements, and allegations, but others have no right to speak.

The Chairman: I now allow you only four minutes more.

Mr. Hormusji: The chairman himself made several statements.

Mr. Gulabchand: They were extracted by the skilful cross-examination of Mr. Hormusji, solicitor.

Mr. Hormusji: I am proud of it.

The four minutes having passed away the chairman told Mr. Hormusji to sit down.

Mr. Framji Bharucha then read the protest and explained it to the meeting.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried. Eleven shareholders voted against it under protest.

The following resolution was then confirmed:—"That Clause 105 of the Articles of Association of the company be struck off, and in lieu thereof the following be substituted. 'The senior member for the time being of the firm of Messrs. Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamjee and Company, the agents of the company, shall be a director *ex officio* of the company so long as the said firm shall continue to act as secretaries of the company, and he shall not be removeable or required to retire or resign during the time he continues to be such senior member, under any of the provisions contained in that behalf.'"

The dissentient shareholders put forward the same arguments and protest against it.

The following resolution was then moved for confirmation:—"That Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji, shall be directors of the company so long as they shall, respectively, be members of the firm of Messrs. Vanmalidas Jagjivan Shamjee and Company, and the said firm shall be agents of the company, and the said Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesowji shall not be required to retire by rotation."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The Chairman: The meeting is now dissolved.

Mr. Hormusji: What, without passing a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Chairman: Thank you; but I don't want any thanks.

Mr. Hormusji: Not for your such able conduct in the chair?

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SIR DESAI OF SAWANTWADI.

SHREEMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SAWANT BHONSLEY, the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi, had been in Bombay for now more than two months. His Highness accompanied his Ranee Sahib to Bombay for the benefit of her health. When H. H. Tarabai Sahib, who is a Baroda Princess, removed to Khundalla with her mother, H. H. Dowager Maharanee Jamnabai Sahib Gaikwar, the Sir Desai remained behind in Bombay, for some weeks, and placed himself under the best procurable medical advisers. The Chief with his staff and followers left for his dominions on Thursday, in the afternoon by the two o'clock passenger train for Poona, under a salute of nine guns and the customory honors. Mr. F. A. Spencer, the Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, at 1-15 p.m., on the day of his departure, called with a Government carriage at the temporary residence of his Highness and after distribution of flowers &c., accompanied the Sir Desai to Victoria Terminus, where the police maintained order. His Highness and the Government deputation having arrived at the Terminus somewhat early, Mr. Spencer took leave of the Sir Desai and left the station. Immediately after a large assembly of the native community, headed by Messrs. Narayenrao Meghaji Lokhunday, Raghunath Rao Baba Sahib Malup and his son Mr. Dowlatrao, Thribhowundass Hurgowundass, Shivramrao Krishnarao Dalvi, and his brother Govindrao, Krishnarao Pandurung Bhokre, Balkrishna Jadhao, Gunputrao Shivram, and others went to the Victoria Station and through their spokesman Mr. Dalvi who got in to the first-class compartment, where the Baba Sahib had taken his seat, and after obtaining his Highness's permission, spoke in a clear voice as follows:—"May it please your Highness and Gentlemen,—Your Highness can well guess my feelings, at being selected to address you, after my arrival at the station. This course has prevented all previous preparation. I will, however, endeavour to do the best I can. I know your Highness is in a similar position also, and the proceedings now must take you by surprise. I hope however it will be an agreeable one. Your Highness carefully chose to keep your departure strictly private for reasons I will not enquire, and many of us including myself therefore knew of your Highness's intention only half-an-hour ago, through the English dailies this morning, which put a line to say that a salute had been ordered for you. I see that a number of your Highness's friends, nay, sympathisers present here, is comparatively small. If the gentlemen (who had already organised a splendid reception party, and contemplated to give one, before your Highness leaves this, the future capital of India) had twenty-four hours' previous notice of your abrupt departure, there would have been present here to-day, I am certain, a number who could have barely found accommodation on this big platform. The several ovations given to your Highness while residing in Bombay, will I trust convince you of this. It shows to your Highness at once the intelligent interest your sincere friends take in you. Having heard several reports before Your Highness last came to Bombay, they commenced quietly to watch your movements, so as to enable them to form their own independent opinion. This they have done now. Some had the courage of publishing their convictions, through the columns of newspapers, and your Highness will have the satisfaction to know that the native press, generally of this Presidency, has deemed fit to espouse your cause. Of course, I only represent those present here, and among whom, are editors of the Anglo-Indian Press. On their behalf, I am exceedingly glad to observe, that whatever now, there may have been to take exception in the past, you have while in Bombay justified our respect and esteem for your Highness. I have no desire to enter into the political aspect of this matter. I am however confident, and I know that I carry the whole assembly present with me in this view that sooner or later the Paramount Power must see their way, not to let you remain idle and brood over wrongs supposed or otherwise, but to invest you soon with conditional powers at first and give you the aid of a less expensive and tried joint administration. With due respect and humble submission I come entreat your Highness, not to remain in depressed spirits as that will only tell without any benefit on your health, which I am delighted to find improving fast amidst many complications under the best medical advice to be had in this Presidency. It is a pity your Highness has to leave this capital of education and civilization for a lonely and uncomfortable palace in the unwholesome Sawant Wadi, especially as your Highness is not yet restored to health. I and my friends now sincerely wish and hope that by the grace of the Almighty, the day is not distant when your Highness will realize, no doubt the dream of your life, viz. investiture of full powers, as was done at Sangli under similar circumstances, where after repeated experiments, Government has at last well succeeded.

His Highness, who seemed to be completely moved and astonished, replied as follows:—Gentleman,—You have unexpectedly taken me by surprise. I cannot at this moment, deliver a well considered speech. Perhaps it is all for the better. I will therefore only cordially thank you all, for the trouble you have taken in honoring me, and for your good wishes. I only tell you, my friends, that I have full faith and reliance in the considerate British Government. I am convinced that I can do no better than place myself entirely, without reserve and even without a grumble, at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Council, who will assuredly guard my best and true interests against my ill-wishers, if any. Yes, I am not well, but am improving under skilful medical treatment. I am prepared to abide by the wishes of his Excellency and Council in whom I repose implicit confidence even at the risk of endangering my life. Let me repeat that I sincerely thank you all, gentlemen, and I am grateful for your good and earnest wishes."

Mr. Malap then respectfully presented the Sir Desai with a huge garland and wristlets and nosegay of flower, *attar*, rosewater, *pansoopari*. His Highness's chief officers and others of the staff and the audience present were honored similarly. Some gentlemen accompanied Baba Sahib in the train as far as Byculla, Dadur, and Tanna, where again similar leave-taking took place. His Highness and followers had taken tickets for Belgaum, where, on alighting, they proposed to proceed to Sawant Wadi without a halt. We understand, however, that on the train arriving at the Poona station Mr. Hill, the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, came to the carriage, where the Chief was sitting and, opening the door, received his Highness. Soon after, Mr. Hill informed Baba Sahib that H. E. the Governor wired expressing his wish that His Highness should remain in Poona, until his Excellency's arrival there from Mahableshwar. This upset all former arrangements, and the Sir Desai out of deference to this suggestion is at present temporarily staying in Poona, and will have an interview with his Excellency on State matters shortly.

THE WEATHER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, which arrived here yesterday experienced overcast S.-W. swell.

THE steamer Merida from Rangoon experienced westerly wind with heavy rain.—The steamer Indrapura from North Shields experienced heavy weather from Port Said to Suez and thence fine. Steamer signal was hoisted yesterday on the flag-staff.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	3 99	3 74	4 44	7 01
Saturday, June 10	2 91	2 38	2 51	0 00
Sunday, June 11	0 43	0 70	0 76	2 47
Total	7 36	7 02	6 71	9 05
Total fall to 11th June to 1892	5 66	4 53	5 23	5 61
Total fall to 11th June to 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38½d. per oz.; and 4 per cent Rupee Securities were 15-16 lbs. lower, at £65 1-16; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 83 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having receded half-a-cent to 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 589,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 82·98 to 83·20 cents per oz. Consols in London remained at 99 *ex-div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 108¼ *ex-div.* About £600,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday; but no further change was made in the rates of discount. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2⅞d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £400,000 in Silver to this port, and £20,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ to 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was centime lower, at fcs. 25·20½.

To-day there has been no further change in the value of Silver in either of the governing markets for that metal; and in New York, demand Exchange on London is unaltered; the only fresh financial items to hand through Reuter being a recovery of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Paper in London, at £65⅛; and a further payment of £100,000 in Gold into the Bank of England.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a fair demand; but with Bombay Skins 1½ per lb. lower.

The Wheat Market was unchanged. The total, wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,490,000 quarters or 40,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the total Sales having reached 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅜d.; but Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4⅛d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for October-November. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, and Tinnevellys of all grades, and "Fair" Coconadas were ⅛d. higher. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the Sales being 10,000 bales, including 700 East Indians. Spot quotations are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 5-64d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market remains strong. At Havre "Good" Oomras are two francs higher, at fcs. 46½; "Fine" Broach has advanced three francs to fcs. 52½.

A large business was done in Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having reached 83,000 bales, or 30,000 bales more than in the week preceding, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 20,000 bales greater at 66,000 bales. The week's imports were 12,000 bales more, at 62,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 10,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, was 81,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 369,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had decreased by 160,000 bales, while of Surats there were 50,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below showing a falling off in the total Supply for all Europe of 427,000 bales, compared with 1892, but an increase of 659,000 bales as against 1891; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 169,000 bales, and of 192,000 bales on the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton had advanced 3-16d. during the week, and Arrivals 1-16 to 3-32d.; the spot quotation yesterday having been ⅛d. higher than at the same time last year; but ⅛d. lower than in 1891.

At 7⅞ cents per lb., the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was unchanged yesterday; but September Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, making the total falling off this season 2,070,000 bales and 1,928,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before respectively.

To-day, an advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the spot price of Cotton in New York, at 7 15-16 cents; but Futures are unaltered. The Receipts are 2,000 bales going against 3,300 bales last year, and 3,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,370,000 bales, compared with 6,350,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	25,000	31,000	27,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	19,000	24,000	33,000
" " Continent	32,000	23,000	30,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,869,000	6,919,000	6,797,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,121,000	3,122,000	3,179,000
" " to Continent do.	1,879,000	2,410,000	2,390,000
" Stock in the Ports	430,000	631,000	340,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,351,000	3,778,530	2,630,630
" Surats	360,000	523,153	352,630
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,553,000	1,644,420	1,194,310
" London	6,000	9,003	18,000
American Afloat	50,000	45,000	45,000
East Indians "	2,000	30,000	25,000
Total	1,621,000	1,728,420	1,282,310
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/8
" Good Dhollera	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 11-16
Difference	⅛	⅛	15-16

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy, only a limited business having been done by shippers, and less by spinners. The purchases of the former sum up 800 bales, consisting of 200 each of Dhollera, at Rs. 202; Barsee, at Rs. 206; Khundwa, at Rs. 192; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 197; while the Mills have taken only 250 bales, made up of 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 184; and 50 each, of Damergaum, at Rs. 203; Bhownugger, at Rs. 201; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, a small export business having been done in the former and a moderate business in the latter; but the only change in prices is in *Linseed*, which is quoted half an anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,568	bales.
Wheat	57,990	cwts.
Linseed	20,072	"
Rapeseed	12,241	"
Poppyseed	2,330	"
Castorseed	1,538	"
Rice	4,971	"

FREIGHTS are dull and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day. For ready business we quote 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, with, however, no enquiry from remittance, and later on, a little Telegraphic was given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 15-16d. has been the rate, at which a little was done, but the business passing to-day has been very limited both ways, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·57½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm during the greater part of the day at last evening's closing rates for Fours of 106 3-16 and 106 1-16 to ⅛ for Money and Account, respectively; but an advance of 1-8 was attained by the close, and 106 5-16 for cash, and 106 ¼ for the settlement were the final quotations.

SHARES have remained quiet; and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 30 in Ripon Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route right.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon twelfth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

RADCLIFF—FETHERSTONHAUGH—May 18, at St. George's Church, Dublin, Capt S Garnett Radcliff, I S C, 3rd Burma Regt, to Kate, only child of E Fetherstonhaugh, Esq, 57, Eccles-street, Dublin.

DEATHS.

BELCHER—May 20, at Court-road, Sutton, Surrey, Julia Letithea, widow of the Rev Andrew Belcher, formerly of H E I C S, aged 85.
ELPHINSTON—May 23, near Christchurch, Hants, T Phillips Elphinston, third son of the late A. Elphinston, of H M's Indian Civil Service and of Chewton Glen, Christ church, aged 50.
GROWSE—May 19, of phthisis, at his residence, Thursley Hall, Haslemere, Surrey, Frederic Salmon Growse, C I E, of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service (Ret), youngest son of R and M E Growse, of Bildeston, Ipswich, aged 56.
LOGAN-HOME—May 21, at 5, Atherstone-terrace, Gloucester road, S W, Lily Grace, wife of Capt Ferdinand C Logan-Home, 3rd Madras Lancers, and younger daughter of Nicholas W Butler, aged 26.
TAYLOR—May 22, at 20, The Boltons, South Kensington, Major-Gen Henry Duncan Taylor, late 1st Madras Fusiliers, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROST—June 7, at St Thomas, the wife of C E Rost, of a son.
SYKES—May 30, at Kenilworth Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Sykes, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FRIEDHEIM—June 7, at 7, Camac Street, Calcutta, Albert Friedheim, aged 25.
LLOYD—June 5, at Ospringe, Murree, David Charles Owen, the beloved son of George W D B Lloyd, Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 1 month.
ROSE—May 31, at Lahore, after a long and painful illness, Charles Stanley Rose, aged 51 years.
SCOTT—June 2, at Ranikhet, after 4 days illness, Angel, the dearly loved daughter of Captain R and Adelaide M Scott, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, aged 6 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893.

As we intimated some days ago the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha had addressed a memorial, or rather a remonstrance to the Government of India on the much-debated Rules in which the Bombay Government sought to give effect to the Regulations of the Supreme Government for the constitution of the new Council. The memorialists contend that the Bombay Government in allocating the elective seats with a view to secure a representation of "races, classes, and interests," the territorial principle being only allowed to occupy a very subordinate position in the scheme, had adopted an erroneous principle, departed from the practice in all the British Colonies and Dependencies. It is even asserted that "it has been found all the world over that a fair representation of the larger interests of a great community can be secured only by the territorial principle." This statement implies that the representative principle obtains all the world over, and that always and everywhere the territorial principle prevails. That is very far from being the case. It does not obtain in China for example—nor in Persia nor in Turkey. The principle of territorial representation is essentially modern, and has not yet been introduced anywhere in Asia—except in so far as it is to be found occupying a subordinate position in the Rules quite recently promulgated in this country. We have yet to see how far the elective principle will secure a fair representation of the general public in the Council Chamber; it is by no means certain that a territorial system would secure such a representation better than that which is now tentatively introduced. Territorial areas in India must be immense if no unlucky Central Division is to be left out in the cold. Being immense they will be unwieldy. The population as yet has not the faintest idea of what is meant by electing a member to represent it on the Legislature. How is the suffrage to be apportioned over vast territorial areas? We are not yet within sight of universal suffrage, and in any practicable scheme it will be necessary to select those classes and interests which alone take any intelligent interest in this latest importation from the wild and whirling West. It is not easy to see the relevancy to the present state of things of the argument that the Bombay Legislative Council does not pass a Vaccination Bill, or an Abkari Bill, or a Forest Bill for a particular race, or class, or interest, but for the whole population. The argument, if good for anything, would bring us at a bound to universal suffrage and equal electoral districts. The memorialists speak of class interests as the interests of "minorities" which they argue should be provided for by the power retained by the Government to nominate three or four non-official members in addition to those who are returned by election. But that power is retained to secure the representation of the minorities which are unable to obtain a due share of the elective seats.

Is it really contended that the Local Boards in the Southern Division and the Municipalities in the Northern represent only a minority of the rural and urban populations? If that be so, is there any reason to suppose that a different result would be arrived at in the Central Division if it had been placed on the same footing with the other Divisions? But the memorialists state that "what the people of the Central Division desire is to have the right to choose their own man, and to require him to represent their interests and wants." It is a question whether "the people" of the Division would really choose their own man. It is however, quite natural that the Central Division, or those who speak in its name, should complain that while the Municipalities and Local Boards of the other Divisions are given the elective franchise the larger and more important area should not be admitted to share the privilege. The memorialists acknowledge with pleasure that the nomination of Mr. Pudumjee, the President of the Poona Municipality, to a seat on the Council, has met with general approbation, but they very reasonably point out that their satisfaction would have been greater if he had been chosen by the Municipalities of the Division as their representative. We have from the first recognised that the omission to provide an elective seat for the largest, wealthiest, and most populated of the Divisions was a matter of regret, and that it was an error which should be rectified at the first opportunity. But the Sabha do not confine their representations to this admitted defect in the scheme for giving effect to the Regulations promulgated by the Viceroy-in-Council. The managing committee of that very critical body point out that while the Supreme Government directed that one seat each should be given to the Bombay University and the Bombay Municipality, the local Government was asked to distribute the six remaining seats amongst four constituencies, according to its discretion. This discretion was not exercised as the Sabha would have exercised it. One seat was given to the municipalities of the Northern Division; one to the Local Boards of the Southern Division; one to the Sirdars of the Deccan, a body of 190 members; one to the zemindars of Sind—about 300; one to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a body of 75 members; the Karachi Chamber with 31 members. This scheme of distribution is impugned as defective on the ground that it gives small minorities an "overwhelmingly preponderant" share of representation; that even the local and Municipal Boards selected only represent one-third of the population, while no provision is made for representing the other two-thirds either directly, or by the plan of alternative adopted in the other Provinces; that it leaves the most important Division of the Presidency unrepresented, and that the bulk of the native mercantile community is in the same case. Very similar objections have been dealt with more or less completely in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay and by Lord Harris in his address to the deputations in the Council Hall at Poona. The objections now go up to the Government of India, which approved and sanctioned the distribution of elective seats which is the subject of protest. There can, be little doubt, even in the minds of the memorialists, as to the result of this appeal unto Cæsar.

The memorialists give as the reason for addressing the Government of India on the subject the statement of Lord Harris to the deputations that the point of view of the local Government is radically opposed to that taken up by the Sabha and other Associations: "It has, therefore, become necessary to address the Supreme Government to secure a final decision on the points at issue." The decision in favour of the Rules was given by the Government of India when it sanctioned their publication. That decision is not, we are much afraid, likely to be reversed because a memorial is sent to Simla with a request that the rules may be set aside in favour of the elaborate scheme drawn up by the Sabha itself. The rival Rules having allotted a seat each to the University and the Bombay University, gives a seat to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, "associated with all members of the native mercantile community who pay a certain high maximum of income-tax." This beautiful arrangement would of course swamp, and in effect disfranchise, the Chamber. A seat is assigned to the Sirdars of the Deccan; a seat to the Municipalities and local Boards of Sind alternately, the Zemindars and the Karachi Chamber being ousted from their seats; a seat being given to the Municipalities and Boards alternately of the Northern, Central, and Southern Division, respectively. We confess we do not see in what respect this scheme is better than that which it is proposed to supersede. But the Sabha goes further. It is considerate enough to admit that "for the present, at all events," the Government must always command an official majority in the Council. The number of non-officials must by law be eleven at least. It is proposed that the Government should fix the number at twelve, which would give the Government a majority of one—on the whole Council of twenty-five! If one or two of the official members were absent the Government majority would of course disappear, but that is not a matter which need trouble anybody. Fixing the number of non-official seats at a dozen there would be four seats—if only eleven, there are three—to be filled by the Government; one of these might be given to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, one to the Zemindars of Sind or the Khots of the Konkan, or the Talukdars of Guzerat, and one to the Mahomedan community of Bombay. This is the "unauthorized programme," which has been now submitted to the Viceroy for favour of substitution to the Rules already in force. Only very sanguine people will expect that the prayer will be heard, although it is supported by a declaration that the existing grievances are felt by the people generally—and especially by the Central Division.

GENERAL SIR P. S. LUMSDEN will vacate his seat on the Council of India on the 1st of December next, his term of service expiring on that date. There is much speculation in the India Office as to whether the vacancy so caused will be filled up by Lord Kimberley. The general opinion, according to our London correspondent, seems to be that it will be allowed to lapse. Under the terms of the Council of India Reduction Act of 30th August, 1889, the Secretary of State for India may "if and whenever he thinks fit" allow the Council to be reduced to ten members by absorbing vacancies as they occur. Viscount Cross exercised this power to the extent of allowing two vacancies to lapse, thus reducing his Council to thirteen members, the number at which it stands at the present time. One excellent reason for not appointing a successor to Sir Peter Lumsden is that Army interests will still continue to be fully represented on the Council by two such distinguished soldiers as Generals Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Archibald Alison. Major-General Sir Owen Burne is not overlooked, but his services for the past twenty-five years have been exclusively non-military, and he is consequently classed as a civilian member. Another vacancy may be anticipated at no distant date, Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who is the last remaining of the life members, is entering on his 84th year, and in the ordinary course of things cannot much longer defer seeking that rest which his advanced age would justify. It is no disparagement to his great reputation to say that he does not now exercise that influence in the counsels of the Secretary of State which twenty years ago was so marked. That position is now occupied by a younger political. What the action of the Secretary of State will be on the withdrawal of Sir H. Rawlinson is a matter on which much difference of opinion exists. Some think that this vacancy will be at once filled up, otherwise the numbers will then stand at eleven, which is an awkward and embarrassing number for a Council constituted as the Council for India is. Others say that the reduction will be continued until the figure ten, fixed by the Act of 1889, is reached. Recent debates in the House of Lords, have again drawn public attention to the Home Charges of the Government of India, and it is very likely that the Parliamentary pressure to diminish these charges in all possible directions may lead Lord Kimberley to take every opportunity to effect a reduction of the members of his Council. Such a policy, our London correspondent understands, does not commend itself to the members of the Council, but their objections, however forcible, are scarcely likely to prevail against the clamour for retrenchment and economy in the expenditure of the Indian Government in this country. There is never a lack of candidates for the much-coveted seat in the Council of India; amongst those whose claims are considered to be especially strong is an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, whom rumour has more than once designated as a probable successor to Lord Cromer in Egypt.

DURING the Jubilee year there were, it will be remembered, complaints not perhaps altogether unfounded at the rather cavalier manner, in which the Indian Princes were treated at some of the great functions held to celebrate that happy event. Whatever grounds there may have been for the dissatisfaction expressed on the occasion referred to, says our London correspondent, the Native rulers now in England cannot say that they are being slighted in any way. Quite the contrary. At the opening of the Imperial Institute, as was pointed out at the time, they were then only persons in the illustrious throng assembled to witness that ceremony with whom her Majesty shook hands. The example of the Sovereign is being followed by her subjects, and in society their Highnesses are received exactly as if they were important members of our own Royal Family or European potentates. Gentlemen pay the Indian Chiefs as much deference as if they were English princes, and ladies curtsey to them precisely as at a drawing-room in Buckingham Palace. No wonder the visitors are delighted with London, and will be sorry when the time comes for them to leave. Sometimes our stay-at-home countrymen are inclined to carry their complaisance to lengths that must be a trifle embarrassing to such modest men as most of the Indian princes who visit England are. A few years ago a young and amiable Chief who is not unknown in Bombay was surprised to hear himself addressed at a social gathering in London as "your Majesty," and we all know that in days when the faces of Indians were less familiar in London streets than they are to-day, every young native student who went to England to complete his studies was popularly supposed to be a prince. The story that used to be told about a prominent contractor here is by no means improbable. Accompanied by his wife and daughter the gentleman in question went to a flower show in the Scottish capital. Their "boy" was taken with them to carry the ladies' wraps. When they arrived at the entrance to the exhibition there was a crowd waiting to be admitted. A fussy baillie on duty at the turnstiles caught sight of the picturesquely-dressed Hindoo, rushed forward, and pushing the other people including the servant's master and mistress cried out "make way for the Raja!"

WITH regard to the officiating Command of the Bombay Army the Bombay Government wired to the Government of India on Friday submitting the name of General Blundell who is the senior Major-General on the presidential list. After consulting with the Adjutant-General, the Government of India has approved the selection, and the senior officer in the Poona District will act for General Blundell. In a General Order, issued on Saturday, Sir George White says he has heard with deep sorrow of the death at Poona of Sir John Hudson, and adds that during a career extending over forty years Lieutenant-General Hudson's name has been distinguished in all the principal campaigns of her Majesty's Indian Forces, more especially in the Mutiny, the Afghan war, and in a higher position in the Soudan; and his recent selection for the command of troops in the Bombay Presidency testifies to the high estimation in which he was held as a soldier. Sir George W personally regrets the loss of a tried com and of an adviser of wide experience in field and exceptionally sound judgment.

MR. RECKITT, the Conservative membe Pontefract, who has just been unseated on tion, was only elected during the present ye vacancy having occurred owing to the eleva of the Hon. Rowland Winn to the peerage the death of his father Lord St. Oswald. Sexton who has brought his parliamen career to an end owing to differences wit leaders as to the control of the *Free Journal*, the Irish Nationalist organ, was a ready speaker and a ready writer. entered Parliament thirteen years ago whe defeated Colonel King-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Ragotsky 1
Ravensbury 2
Callistrate 3

UNSEATING OF AN M.P.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. Reckitt, Member for Pontefract, has been unseated on a petition for bribery.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

The Khedive will pay a visit to the Sultan at Constantinople, in the middle of July, and afterwards goes to Switzerland.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the match between Surrey and Lancashire the latter were beaten by seven wickets.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SEXTON.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, the Member for North Kerry, retires from Parliament, as he objects to the changes made by his party in the direction of the "Freeman's Journal."

AUSTRALIA *VS.* CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The match between Australia and Cambridge was finished yesterday, and resulted in Australia winning by 117 runs. Ranjitsinghji, not out, in the second innings scored 37.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

A meeting of Temperance Societies was held in Hyde Park yesterday, in support of the Veto Bill. Some twenty thousand were present, and the proceedings were quite orderly.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

Ford's Opera House, at Washington, which has latterly been used as a Government office, collapsed to-day. Of those who were in the building at the time twenty-five were killed, sixty injured, and many buried in the ruins.

REVISION OF THE CANTONMENT CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

The revision of the Cantonment Code on the lines suggested by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces will probably be carried out by a small committee at Simla, the composition of which has yet to be settled.

THE KHAGAN ROAD.

The opening out of the Khagan Valley route has at any rate the merit of not being an expensive operation.

The 23rd Pioneers are only receiving ordinary working pay and including allowances to officers the cost of the explosives and such sundry job, will probably not cost Government more than three thousand rupees a month.

MR. FRYER.

Mr. Fryer leaves Rangoon on the 17th instant for Bassein, returning on the 26th.

WESTERN CHINA TRADE.

Trade with Western China is reported to be especially good just now.

DACOITIES IN BHAMO.

Some small dacoities are reported in the Bhamo District, but the Kachins are quiet.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Several cases of enteric fever have occurred at Cherat most probably owing to the neglect of the very exact instructions issued to troops before they marched and the impossibility of preventing men from drinking from stream which they had been warned were polluted.

LIEUTENANT BLAND.

Lieutenant Bland, 5th Fusiliers, who was reported to be dangerously ill with enteric fever at Murree, is improving.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

While deciding against Lord Roberts' opinion as to the necessity for a complete re-organisation of the Army Staff, Sir George White does not go into the other extreme with General Collen who believed there was no necessity for any change. The Commander-in-Chief naturally takes too favourable a view of the present system, because his only experience of divisional command was at Quetta, where under a model staff officer like Major Jeffreys, the defects of the system were much less noticeable. His Excellency is, therefore, disposed to favour the alternative scheme of re-constitution rather than the re-organisation of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. This scheme of which Colonel Ian. Hamilton is the author, will divide military districts into two categories, one in which the Quarter-Master General's work is more important than the Adjutant-General's, such as Quetta; and the other in which the Adjutant-Generals is more important, like Meerut. In all districts the Senior Staff Officer will continue to be styled an Adjutant-General, but in a district like Quetta they will be selected from the Quarter-Master-General's side. There will thus be opened an avenue of promotion and distinction to the highest posts on the Staff for Officers on the Quarter-Master-General's side, instead of, as at present, every Staff Officer looking only to the Adjutant-General's side for promotion. The proposed system has the approval of the head-quarters, and as it claims to remove the chief defect for which Lord Roberts demanded complete abolition of the existing system, it deserves a careful consideration for failing some satisfactory reform. The whole question is certain to be re-opened at an early date, for the defence of the empire depends on the efficiency of the Army Staff, and the present staff is terribly defective.

The draft of the scheme for re-arranging the appointments on the Army Staff, which has been approved of by Sir George White, in preference to the complete reorganisation advocated by Lord Roberts, has been sent home.

KURRAM VALLEY FORCE.

It is now thought doubtful, whether the large detachment at the Kurram Valley will be relieved this year at all.

UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 11.

The subject of a University for Burma came on before a meeting of the Educational Syndicate yesterday. Eight votes were in favour of recommending the scheme to Government and six against, a clear majority of three-fifths was needed, and therefore the motion was eventually lost. It was almost unanimously decided to send the scheme to the local Government for transmission to the Government of India, but without any recommendation from the Educational Syndicate.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, JUNE 11.

A serious encounter with dacoits took place by the police at the Khed Taluka, in the Poona district, in which one dacoit was shot and a police constable wounded. Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, left Poona for making enquiries.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A NAWAB.

The Nawab Nihakatalli Khan, of Hyderabad, met with a fatal carriage accident, near the Sassoon Hospital, to-day. His body will be taken to Hyderabad for interment.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

THE story of the sudden death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is one of the saddest which has been recorded for some time past, following so closely as it does upon the death of the distinguished Commander of the Forces of the Sister Presidency, Madras. The death of the latter officer, however, was surrounded by some of those elements of danger which are dear to brave men; but in the present case, a gallant soldier, who had faced death in many a well won fight is suddenly killed by an accident so trivial that at first thought it seems scarcely believable. Riding quietly along, taking his morning exercise upon a pony, which is only 13·2 hands, he is precipitated upon his head into the road, and before his Military Secretary, Colonel Leach, who was riding near, could reach the General, he was dead. What immediate assistance could be rendered was given, but it was alas too late. Colonel Leach at once conveyed the mournful intelligence to the family of the deceased, at Magdala House, and returned to the barrack block of A Company of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, whither the body had been conveyed. Dr. Sutton, who was at once summoned, examined the body of the deceased, and found that the cervical vertebræ had been fractured, which Surgeon-Captain R. J. Copeland, who had been called by Dr. Sutton, subsequently confirmed. About nine o'clock the body was taken to Magdala House in one of Sir John's own carriages. Captain Havelock Hudson had meanwhile told the afflicting news to Lady Hudson, his sisters, and his brother, Mr. A. K. Hudson.

An inquest was held early in the afternoon by Major Newnham-Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, at the house of the deceased, and Colonel Leach, Military Secretary, who was accompanying Sir John at the time of the accident gave his evidence to the effect that when the pony stumbled the General fell over his head and turned a complete somersault, never speaking again. Dr. Sutton, who was also examined, stated, that, in his opinion, Sir John had come down upon his head, the point of contact with the ground being marked by a large bruise on the top of the head, and then turned a complete somersault, thus breaking his neck. The Magistrate recorded a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. The pony which the General was riding at the time of his accident was not even scratched.

Sir John Hudson was appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army on the first of April last, following on the resignation of Sir George Greaves, which post he accepted provisionally, as doubts were entertained about the post being abolished; but during that period he had won the goodwill and esteem of those with whom he had come in contact, as is evidenced by the universal expressions of sorrow at the untimely termination of so brilliant a career; and of sympathy everywhere with the bereaved family. The sad event has cast a deep gloom over Poona society, at this, the commencement of the season; the public offices were closed both Friday and Saturday, and business everywhere suspended.

From an early hour this morning the whole garrison was astir to perform the melancholy duties of the day, and consign to its last resting place the body of the unfortunate General, who twenty-four hours before had left his home full of life and health. During the night a heavy thunderstorm had passed over the city, and when morning broke nature appeared to have mingled its tears with those of men for the life that had so suddenly been cut off. Never in its history has Poona been called upon to perform so distressing a duty, and the whole community was visibly touched, and felt inexpressible sorrow for the relatives of the deceased General. No mark of respect was wanting, and both official and civil places of business had suspended their operations for the day. The body of Sir John was yesterday conveyed to Magdala House where it laid until this morning. At daybreak the solemn tributes to the gallant soldier's memory were commenced, and amongst the most touchig and beautiful of them was the wreaths of white flowers, which were placed in large numbers upon the coffin. Her Majesty the Queen, with that tenderness and thought which has characterised her rule, on hearing the news of the accident, ordered that her condolence should be given to Lady Hudson and the bereaved family, and that a wreath should be placed in her name on the soldier's coffin. Lord Kimberley was also yesterday apprised of the fatality, and he too conveyed his condolence to Lady Hudson. These august expressions of sadness were added to by the action of his Excellency the Governor who was in Mableshwar when the news arrived. Lord Harris journeyed throughout the night from that station down to Poona to attend the funeral, and at eight o'clock this morning his Excellency and staff were amongst the first to condole with Lady Hudson, at the same time conveying the messages of sympathy from her Majesty, and Lord Kimberley, and placing on the remains the wreath from the Queen, and another from her Excellency Lady Harris. Major-General Blundell, the Acting Commander-in Chief, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Brigadier-General Budgen, General Sir George Wolseley, Brigadier-General Gatacre, Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Cuningham, and Major-General Sanford, R. E., the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Mr. Porteous, Mr. Vidal, Surgeon-Major Webb, Colonel Hobday, and Mr. Crowe were also early callers at Magdala House. The troops of all arms which took part in the funeral numbered over five thousand, and the military spectacle was one which was most impressive and solemn in its grandeur, and was a fitting termination to an illustrious career. Although some of the finest troops in India were paraded, the gloom of the occasion seemed to have entered every breast, and as they slowly marched along, dressed in white clothing, and with arms reversed, to the moving strains of Chopin's Funeral March and the "Dead March in Saul," it was impossible to mistake the errand on which they were bent. At eight o'clock a guard-of-honour, consisting of a hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, with massed bands of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lancashire Fusiliers, and 13th Bombay Light Infantry, arrived at Magdala House. The Regiment of the Lancashire Fusiliers formed up in review order on the roadway. The whole escort was comprised of the L Battery R. H. A., 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry and the 13th Bombay Infantry, and was under the command of Colonel Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O. These troops assembled on different parts of the route, and took their places in the line of procession on the cortege leaving Magdala House. A Battery of Field Artillery was drawn up on the race-course, and fired fifteen minute-guns. A gun carriage drawn by six black horses, belonging to the R. H. A, L Battery, at half-past eight, drew up in front of the entrance of deceased's residence, and the coffin was placed upon the gun carriage. The coffin was of plain polished teak, with brass mountings, and on a shield was engraved :

H. E. LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOHN HUDSON, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

Died 9th June, 1893.

The coffin was covered by the Union Jack, upon which were placed the sword and helmet of deceased and a large number of floral tributes, amongst which were, in addition to those brought by his Excellency Lord Harris, wreaths from his Excellency's Staff and the different regiments of the station. The guard-of-honour presented arms as the body was brought from the residence. The pall-bearers, who took up their position on either side of the coffin, were Colonel Greig, R.A., Colonel Caldecott, R.A., General Sanford, R.E., General G. C. Hogg, General C. A. Cuningham, General Budgen, D.S.O., General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., General Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., Commanding Belgaum District, Surgeon-Major General Webb, P.M.O., Bombay Army, and General R. B. H. Blundell. The massed bands immediately preceded the coffin. Behind the coffin came the charger of the late Commander-in-Chief, led by two sowars of his Excellency's Body Guard, fully caparisoned, with black and white rosettes on the headstraps, and carrying the boots and stirrups of the deceased General; immediately following were the two sons of the deceased, Captain Havelock Hudson, A.-D.-C., and Lieutenant A. K. Hudson, of the 17th Bengal Lancers, with Colonel R. P. Leach, and Raji Rao Sawant, Native A.-D.-C., next came by the staff officers and officers of the garrison not on duty; all the civil and military officers following were on foot. The troops on moving off from Magdala House reversed arms, and were in the following order: N Battery R.H.A. commanded by Captain Vereker; 2nd Bombay Lancers, commanded by Colonel Jones; 13th Bombay Infantry, commanded by Captain Nurse; King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, commanded by Major Seppings; the Lancashire Fusiliers, commanded by Colonel Goldsmith. The procession thus formed moved slowly towards the cemetery, the bands playing at intervals on the route, but not commencing to play until some distance from the house. On the road were crowds of people stationed at various coigns of vantage, and the road way was lined by troops of the 36th Field Battery under Major Douglas, the 72nd Field Battery under Major Spencer, the Poona Volunteers under Major Dunsterville, No. 6 Mountain Battery, under Major Smith, Bombay Sappers and Miners under Major O'Sullivan, the 4th Bombay Rifles under Captain Harrison, and the 25th Bombay Rifles under the command of Captain Beckham. The whole were commanded by Colonel Tandy. Entering the Sholapur Road, about a quarter-of-a-mile from the cemetery, his Excellency the Governor joined the procession of mourners. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Harris, M.S., Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., and Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C. Crowds of spectators lined the route, and the five men and horses of the R. H. A., the grave, stalwart 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the almost endless line of infantry made up one of the most imposing military escorts ever witnessed. The minute-guns of the Field Battery, the muffled roll of drums, as the massed bands burst forth with the solemn strain, filled the air with mournful and weird sounds.

When the R. H. A. reached the cemetery the battery wheeled off the road to the right, and formed up in readiness to fire the salute, facing the cemetery. The cavalry, on reaching the spot, wheeled off to the left, forming up in line at open order just beyond the cemetery gates. The head of the Infantry, halted when near the gate of the cemetery, closed up, and lined the road, along which the remainder of the procession passed, standing with arms reversed. The guard-of-honour entered the cemetery, and lined the road opposite the grave. At the gate of the cemetery the funeral cortege was met by the Revs. J. Gothard and E. J. Bowen. The carrying party consisted of six Sergeants, belonging to the K. O. Y. L. I. The chaplains preceded the corpse reading the opening sentences of the burial service, as the procession moved slowly towards the grave. The body having been lowered into the grave the R. H. A. fired a salute of fifteen guns, and the guard-of-honour and the troops outside the cemetery presented arms, the cavalry giving a general salute. During the service a choir and band of the Lancashire Fusiliers sang and played the well-known hymn :

"Jesus lives; no longer now
Can thy terrors Death appal us
Jesus lives, by this we know,
Thou, O Death canst not enthral us!

At the graveside stood a large gathering of plumed and belted officers, together with H. E. Lord Harris, the Members of the Legislative Council, and many high officials. His Excellency, who was dressed in mourning wore the only distinguishing Star of the Indian Empire, stood out in relief amongst the crowd of civil and military uniforms by which he was surrounded.

Amongst those present at the funeral were: H. E. Lord Harris and Staff, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, C.S., Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., Mr. J. F. Fleet, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, Mr. Charles, C.S., Mr. Whitworth, C.S., Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., Mr. H. Batty, C.S., Mr. Wiltshire, C.S., Mr. Porteous, Mr. Symonds, C.S., Mr. Crowe, C.S., Generals Blundell, Sir George Wolsely, Budgen, Gatacre, Hogg, and Cuningham, Colonels Caldecott, R.A., Greig, R.A., Spring, R.A., C. A. Moore, Watling, Kaye, R.A., Cruickshank, R.E., Westmacott, Tandy, Goldsmith, Prideaux, Sheppard, and Leach, Surgeon-General W. M. Well, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Surgeon-Majors Bull and McConaghy, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Halliday, Surgeon Captains Copeland, Sutton, Birk, Wyatt, and Mitchell, Majors O'Connell, Kitchener, Duperier, R.E., Licter, R.E., Newnham Smith, His Highness Aga Khan, Aga Junghi Shah, Dr. DeMello, Captains Bunker, Geogeghan, Stuart, R.A., W. Fern, Lieutenant T. Baker, Messrs. Hill, C.S., A. G. Hudson, Balkrishna Sayana, Ramchrisna Sayana' Doig, Scannell, Perozeshah Burjorjee, Dosogne, Callister, H. Bromley, and Fry, Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N., Lieutenant G. S. Gun, R.N. Lieutenants Huddleston, St. Clair, Kendall, Warden, and Sub-Lieuts. Shearure and Dobson of the R.I.M.

DISTRICT ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL.

JUNE 11.

Major-General Blundell issued District Orders, notifying that H. E. the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to direct that all officers of the army of the Bombay Establishment, shall wear mourning for a fortnight from the ninth. In accordance with the above Officers of the Poona District will wear mourning up to the 22nd. No regimental bands will play in public.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

Services were held to-day in the Churches of Poona and Kirkee, regarding the lamentable death of Sir John Hudson.

In the All Saints' Church, at Kirkee, service was held by the Rev Mr. Haslope. Several military officers of Kirkee were present, also Lord Harris. The Rev. Mr. Haslope preached on the text, "Time is short," and alluded briefly to the terribly sudden death of the Commander-in-Chief. He said that Poona and the whole of the Presidency was in mourning for one of whom they had a slight knowledge but highest hope; and also spoke of his distinguished career. He said that all were prepared not only to obey his orders loyally as the Commander-in-Chief, but also to esteem and respect him as a man. He further said that sorrow for his death and the suddenness of it is tempered by the belief for which there are best reasons for holding that he was prepared to meet his God.

Service was held in St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen. General Blundell, provisional Commander-in-Chief, and several principal civil and military officers were present. Hymns sung during the service were very appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Bowet said that the loss was terrible and sudden as the distinguished soldier had so lately come among us, whose career of history recounts with honour, and whom those highest in authority at home had appointed to this very responsible position.

At St. Thomas' Cathedral last night, the "Dead March in Saul" was played in commemoration of the death of the Commander-in-Chief.

At the St. Andrew's Church the Rev. George B. Rulach in the course of his sermon, from the text, "In the midst of life we are in death," referred to the great loss the Presidency had sustained by the death of Sir John Hudson. The reverend gentleman said, that Sir John Hudson always took a great interest in all organizations which had for their object the good of the British soldier, whose true friend he was. He had helped all such institutions, and the heart-felt sympathies of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church would be with Lady Hudson and her children in this the hour of their great sorrow.

The Rev. H. A. Crowe, M.A., at the Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, took for his text Mathew 10 chap, 29 v. and said: During the past week all circles of society have been startled from the security of life by the terrible and passing strange accident which has removed the honoured Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. It seems like the "irony of fate" that the hero of more than a score of hard-fought battles should have escaped all the hazards and hardships of war for forty years to be instantly killed while quietly taking his morning exercise. Although I have not been long enough in India to be familiar with the achievements of character of Sir John Hudson, I hear from every life nought but praise for the man, confidence in the soldier, and regret at, what must seem to us, the untimely end of his official career. The brave soldier fell, but not upon the field of battle, where he had faced and expected death many times; the wise administrator is cut off with plans unfinished and almost unformed; the tender husband and father expires without opportunity for one farewell message to those whom he loves. We wonder in silence, and in sympathy with those more nearly concerned, at the mysterious Providence, which, if he does not cause, at least permits this. But we are sure, and we pray that it may be a source of consolation to the bereaved ones, that not a "Sparrow falls to the ground without your Father."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

SUCCESSFUL as his supporters claim it to be, Lord Salisbury's visit to Ulster has not attracted a tremendous amount of attention in this part of the United Kingdom. Certainly, the interest felt in the ex-Prime Minister's triumphant progress from Lorne to Mount Stewart is not to be compared with the excitement aroused by Mr. Balfour's mission to the north of Ireland at Easter. The brilliant weather with which the holiday-makers have been favoured this Whitsuntide has had something to do with the languid feeling referred to; but apart from this there is a rather widespread opinion prevalent among Unionists, that, however important it may be to keep Ulster to the front, the Unionists leaders are apt to pay too much court to the Irish Loyalists while neglecting the English people, with whom the future of the Home Rule question rests. Lord Randolph Churchill, who, though he is fighting for his party with a zeal and energy that were not exceeded in the days of the Fourth Party, cannot help criticising his friend's not obscurely hints that the Unionist leader would be better employed at the reformers' tree, in Hyde Park, than in the biggest hall of the city of Belfast. More than one Unionist paper, taking the cue from Lord Randolph, have been scolding the wire-pullers of the Opposition for losing such splendid opportunities of capturing the masses of the Metropolis. The Unionist leaders are plainly told that they have made "a grave mistake in their objective; it is England and in London, not in Ulster and in Belfast that the campaign will be decided." One wealthy and enterprising editor goes so far as to say that he will bear all the expense and trouble of organizing a demonstration in Hyde Park if Lord Randolph will be one of the speakers. His lordship has not yet announced his acceptance of this spirited offer: perhaps he is restrained by the timidity of those whose counsels carry greater weight than his at the Conservative head-quarters, in spite of his reformation. It is a pity that the idea is not carried. A Conservative demonstration in Hyde Park would be a novelty, and it must be confessed that the Liberal demonstrations have become thoroughly tiresome by their sameness. The Conservatives ought not to find any insuperable obstacle to making a good show, though it must be confessed that the bulk of London Tories would consider it degrading to walk in procession from the embankment to the Park. The bands and banners except those of the political clubs belong to no party, or, rather, to all parties. We may yet see Duchesses and Primrose Dames seated in the familiar wagonettes at the tail-end of a Unionist procession. While Lord Salisbury has in his Irish tour used studiously careful language, as was only meet, considering the inflamed condition of the Ulster people, Lord Randolph at Bolton was more vigorous than usual. He was not only vigorous; he was optimistic. He still holds to the belief that there will be another General Election soon, and that then Mr. Gladstone will receive his quietus. He goes upon the assumption that the refusal of the Lords to entertain the Home Rule will drive the Prime Minister to appeal to the country, but many Liberals think that Mr. Gladstone will wait until he has passed some popular measure like one man one vote or been prevented by the action of the peers. This, he knows would be a better card to play in the English constituency than Home Rule. The rumour that the Liberal leaders are meditating an abandonment of their Irish policy, though it has gained considerable currency, is, I am told, discredited in Gladstonian cricles. On the face of it the report seems improbable, to say the least.

In India among Europeans, at all events, the part of Lord Roberts' speech, on Wednesday evening, that will probably secure much notice, is his characteristically generous tribute to the men who are bearing the heat and burden of the day in the East and the earnest words he uttered about the inconvenience which so many of them labour under owing to the depreciation of the rupee. These remarks must carry great weight with the Government, and their effect on public opinion cannot be overestimated. Even the *Daily News* is constrained to allude to the matter without the customary reference borrowed from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji about the "poor Indian taxpayer." Says your contemporary :—"The depreciation of the rupee was the skeleton at last night's feast. Lord Roberts claimed our compassionate consideration for an unrivalled body of public servants, civil and military, who can hardly manage to live on their real, as distinguished from their nominal, pay, and with whom saving has become entirely out of the question." The *Standard* says, that, speaking to such an audience, it was only natural that Lord Roberts should allude to this grievance of the Indian officials—to have omitted it would have shown himself out of touch and sympathy with the Anglo-Indian community. The *Times* is equally sympathetic, and applauds Lord Roberts for not hesitating to speak up in favour of the Services, on the efficiency of which, it not superfluously reminds us, the maintenance of the Indian Empire depends. No one," adds the leading journal, "can deny that their claims are extremely strong, and that, if through economical causes, entirely beyond their control, their salaries have permanently fallen in value to a point much below the amounts they originally bargained for, they have an equitable right to a revision of their scales of pay." The duty of proposing the toast of "The Indian Empire" was entrusted to an old member of your Bombay Chamber, Mr. Magnus Mowat, and no one who remembers his eloquence in the Western capital will doubt that he did justice to the theme. It was a happy thought to connect the Raja of Kapurthala with the toast, as it enabled him to make the excellent speech, which in its way was almost as important as that of Lord Roberts and threw into the shade the rest of the post-prandial oratory.

A propos of the Imperial Institute it may be interesting to mention that Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the advent of whose new journalistic venture is not being awaited with unmixed delight by his old enemy, ex-Professor Smart, of the *Star*, was—it is said by those who ought to know—the cause of the regrettable incident that helped to mar the success of the "reception" of last week. It appears that "Tay Pay" was in the crowd, with his American wife, and when Mr. Gladstone, no longer an object of hatred to the reputed author of a certain celebrated *political* manifesto, appeared upon the scene, his impulsive admirer called out in the stentorian tones with which visitors to the House of Commons and Hyde Park demonstrations are familiar : "Three cheers for the Grand Old Man." This angered the opponents of Home Rule, and provoked them into a display of ill-bred partisanship that has been condemned on all hands. Even Lord Randolph Churchill, who has since consigned Mr. Gladstone to "everlasting perdition," or, as the amended version of the Bolton speech has it, "everlasting political perdition," and who himself is daily pointed at by Gladstonian journals as a frightful example as a man who is everything (politically) that a statesman ought not to be, has thought it necessary to administer a rebuke to his enthusiastic and demonstrative friends. In the interesting letter that he sent to the *Times* describing his impressions of the Home Rule procession of last Sunday, Lord Randolph draws a moral and adorns a tale. Like everybody else who saw the procession, he was struck with the generally respectable appearance and orderly behavour of the men, women, and boys who composed it. In point of size the demonstration was hardly to be compared with many that have taken place in recent years, but in point of outward respectability it was decidedly above the average. Lord Randolph, who was recognised and chaffed by the processionists, thinks that his experience may teach some of us useful lessons. "In the first place, it is not necessary or particularly advantageous or becoming to hoot or single out for popular execration in public ceremonies any opponent, no matter what party he may belong to or what position he may occupy. We British people engaged in this struggle may fight it out in a manner perfectly consistent with fairly peaceful relations, though we differ among each other." He adds : "This allusion will be understood without further explanation." If the people who hissed and howled the Prime Minister read the *Times*, they must have felt impelled to exclaim "*et tu, Brute.*" I fear that the Imperial Institute is at the present moment extremely unpopular. The causes of the unpopularity are not far to seek. I have already referred to the disappointment caused to the thousands, who thought that as Fellows they had a right to be invited to the opening ceremony. I have also in a previous letter told you something about the mortification of those who went to South Kensington eight days ago expecting to be received in person by the Prince of Wales, and had to go away without so much as seeing the Royal president. For the time being, at all events, the more serious purpose of the Institute is kept in the background, while its lighter objects, *al fresco* entertainments, are the more prominent. The desire seems to be to revive the glories not, as someone has unkindly remarked, of a certain place of *rendezvous* that formerly flourished within a hundred miles of Chelsea Hospital, but of the promenade concerts that were such an agreeable and successful feature of the Healtheries, the Inventions, and the Colinderies. This in itself may be a good thing, but if it is to be the principal aim of the Institute, people may well be excused for asking, as they are beginning to do, why India and the Colonies should have been requested to subscribe Londoners with summer amusements. Let us, however, hope for the sake of all concerned in the conception and organization of the Institute, that the gloomy predictions one hears so often are destined to be unfulfilled, and that it will perform a higher mission than that of providing a pleasant lounge for the dwellers in its immediate neighbourhood. But that by the way. Another grievance that is making itself felt by some of the Fellows, is the rule requiring them to pay for the admission of friends, whom they may wish to introduce on the two special days—Wednesdays and Fridays. The charge for tickets is a sovereign for fifteen. In these days sovereigns are somewhat scarce, and the Institute authorities, if they are wise, will, as soon as they can afford to do so, dispense with such a vexatious regulation. A more serious complaint is that which comes from local residents, who are up in arms against the Institute "managers" for continually pealing the bells, of which they seem to be as proud as a child is with a new toy. One of the aggrieved inhabitants writes to the papers this morning : "If the bells must be rung to attract worshippers to the shrine of commerce surely a few changes would suffice; there can be no need to keep them monotonously jangling for half-an-hour at a time several times a day." From these and other indications it is evident that the path of those on whom the burden and responsibility of carrying on, what the *St. James's Gazette* somewhat maliciously styles, the "Somers-Vineries," is not yet free from impediments. If the Institute is to be an enduring success great tact must be shown in its management.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji tells me that he has been invited to preside at the next Session of the National Congress in India, and that he has decided to accept the invitation. There is every prospect at present of the debate about simultaneous examinations coming off this day week. It was thought that the Government being so backward with their legislative measures, would be inclined to deprive private members of every scrap of their time after the Whitsuntide recess, but I understand that Mr. Dadabhai has received assurances from no less an authority than Mr. Marjoribanks, the principal Gladstonian whip, that Mr. Paul's motion will not be interfered. If the telegraph should inform you that the question has not been discussed, it will be owing to an alteration of the intentions of the Ministry, or what I imagine is hardly likely the inability of Mr. Dadabhai to induce a sufficient number of members to return to St. Stephens after dinner to make a House. Mr. Paul, of course, is only acting as the mouthpiece of Mr. Dadabhai, who will second the motion. There is a well-known rule at Westminster that no resolution dealing with the subject of a Bill before Parliament can be introduced. In order to prevent Mr. Paul's motion being ruled by the Speaker as out of order, Mr. Dadabhai has decided to withdraw his Bill. The second reading was postponed until the 31st instant, and on that day it will be discharged at the instance of its author. Among members of Parliament there is naturally a reluctance to indulge in this sort of infanticide, but Mr. Dadabhai may console himself by reflecting that if stern necessity did not compel him to sacrifice his bantling it would be sure to die a natural death. With Government business in such fearful arrears, there would be no chance whatever of such a highly controversial measure, introduced by a private member being considered, much less passed this session. Moreover, it is doubtful whether any Bill would be required to give effect to Mr. Dadabhai's proposals. In the not very probable event of Lord Kimberley being converted to the new doctrine, it is thought that he could if he were so minded establish simultaneous examinations at once, and by a stroke of the pen.

Some of the papers published a paragraph the other day to the effect that the Gaekwar of Baroda had been taken ill on the Continent. In case the announcement should have been telegraphed to India, I may mention that his Highness is not so unwell as might be supposed from the way the matter was mentioned; in fact, there is nothing in the state of his health to cause the slightest alarm or anxiety.

The secret of the Birthday Honours is being well kept, though it is rumoured that Sir Hussey Vivian, one of the ornaments of the Gladstonian party in Wales, is to be raised to the peerage, and that Mr. Gilbey, known to fame partly as a member of the prosperous firm of wine merchants, and partly as an equally successful breeder of cart-horses, is to be made a "Bart.," that title so profoundly despised by our champion cynic, Mr. Labouchere. In military circles the vacancy among the Field Marshals is much discussed, and the first favourite appears to be Sir Donald Stewart, who, in the opinion of many persons, ought to have received the *baton* long ago. There is, of course, no truth in the absurd report as to Mr. Gladstone having torn up his list of candidates for Birthday Honours, because her Majesty would not hear of Earl Spencer being created a Marquis. As it happens that nobleman is, and always has been, *persona grata* at Court, so the connection of his name with the canard was particularly clumsy. The Queen thinks so highly of him, that if he felt he would like a marquisate—and it is difficult to believe that he has any such desire—we may be quite sure that the wish would be gratified. But some persons are never happy except when they are inventing tales about disagreement between the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. Of all forms of gossip this is perhaps the most gratuitous and offensive. In some countries the authors of such fabrications would be sent to cool their heels in a fortress.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The first thing which any complainant against a post office or a combined office (*i. e.*, post office which is also authorised to perform the work of the telegraph branch) has to take in a business-like way is to make a personal or a written enquiry from the officer in charge of the office against which there may be anything to complain of, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to all parties concerned that such has been the practice of the people in general. Some people however prefer to misuse the columns of a newspaper by at once rushing into print, to air, or to ventilate their grievances, which often turn out to be more imaginary than real. If a complainant after making his complaint to the office concerned fails to get due satisfaction, the next step he should take is to refer the matter to the head of the department, and if the complainant still fails to get due satisfaction, which will rarely happen, he will then, and not until then, be justified to ventilate his grievances through the columns of a newspaper; but from the correspondence published in your contemporary, under the initials of "P. P." and "A." and also under the nom de plume "Aliquis" it does not at all appear that the proper course has been adopted by any one. I request the complainants to do so now, and from what I know of my department I am quite sure that they would get full satisfaction, and in future they will save themselves from unnecessary trouble, and save also one of the best conducted departments from an unmerited blame.—Yours, &c.,

OLD LETTER BOX.

AT the recommendation of the Board of Oriental Studies at Cambridge the Semitic and Indian Languages Triposes, were on May 19th united into one Tripos, to be called the Oriental Languages Tripos. The first examination is to be held in 1895. The following degrees were conferred at Cambridge on May 19 :—Masters of Arts (by proxy).—Herbert Martin Maynard, Corpus Christi, now resident in New Zealand; Cottari Suryaprakasha Rao Nayudu Downing, now resident at Nagpur India.

BY the fall of some flooring at the meeting of the Women's Congress held at the World's Fair at Chicago on May 20, eight women received serious injuries.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the English mails of May 26, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 6-30 a.m., yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Second-Lt G Gunn	Mrs and Miss Pendlebury
Mrs H C Lucas	Mrs Mason
Mr R R Raphael	Mr Whittall
Miss Raphael	Mr P H Woodward
Mr L Kinzchurch	Miss Parsons
Miss Hamilton	Mrs Fowler
Mr R F Pughe	Mr J S Hamilton

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Sewell	Mr Justice Starling
Mrs H Bagley	Major Kitson
Mrs C E Parsons	Mr Basil Scott
Mr J Tagg	Mr Descours
Rev G H Lewis	Mr Macpherson
Hon Justice Parsons	Brig-Genl Pretyman
Mr Parry	Mr M V Gholiay
Mr Hawthornthwaite	Capt Merewether
Mrs Lely	Mr Gallsli
Mr and Mrs Watson	Mr C Galgnard
Mr C Harrison	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Pritchard	Lieut Walker, R A
Mr Dawood Choof Noorodeen	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Windsor Castle on Friday evening last for Balmoral. Her Majesty and the Court will return to England about the middle of June.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday in most parts of the United Kingdom and of the Empire. In London, however, it will be officially kept on the 3rd of June. While a salute was being fired from the guns of her Majesty's ship Mersey at Harwich an accident occurred, through which a gunner's mate was killed, and a seaman severely injured.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Saturday afternoon opened a "home of rest" for girls, which has been erected and furnished near Shanklin, Isle of Wight, by Mrs. Harvey, who has presented it to the Winchester Diocesan Council of the Girls' Friendly Society.

A deputation waited on the Duke of York last week to ask his acceptance of a wedding ring, made of Welsh gold from the Merioneothshire mines, from the Welsh people, for his marriage with the Princess May. His Royal Highness expressed the pleasure with which he received the gift.

Princess Christian presided on Wednesday over a special meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association and announced that the Queen had, on the advice of the Privy Council, resolved to grant to the association a Royal charter of incorporation.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Thursday the Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Bill passed through Committee with slight amendments, and the House adjourned until May 30.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last week the proceedings were devoted to Committee of Supply, and there were some lengthy discussions on some votes. On Friday several Bills were read a third time and passed. In Committee of Supply a number of votes were taken. In answer to questions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to use his best efforts for the early production of returns relating to the Irish revenue, and he also stated that the proceedings of Lord Herschell's Committee on the Indian currency had reached a final stage. The House then

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News from Kabul, dated May 31st, states that ammunition was being despatched to the troops engaged in the Hazarajat. Some unnamed position, which the Amir's forces had lost, had been reoccupied. A first batch of Hazara prisoners, numbering twenty, including women and children, reached Kabul on May 27th.

The Government of India has given a sum of Rs. 91,000 for improving the conservancy arrangements of the nineteen Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency next in order of importance to those dealt with last year. Rs. 9,000 of the above is to be specially set aside for experiments in incineration, to decide upon the most effective and economical type of cinerator.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 13th May were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 77,215-2-10, and for goods, &c., Rs. 81,303-11-1, making altogether Rs. 1,58,518-13-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 151-15-9. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,62,443-3-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-14-0.

It is satisfactory to know that the sanitary improvement of the cantonments in the Bengal Presidency is being steadily carried out. The Government of India have this year granted Rs. 91,000 for additional conservancy measures in nineteen stations, and have ordered one-tenth of this sum to be devoted to experiments with incinerators. They desire to arrive at the most economical and effective way of dealing with refuse, which is a danger to public health.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 27th May were Rs. 15,348-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 17,225-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,877-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 27th May, 1893, Rs. 300-15-1. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 337-11-11. Decrease, Rs. 36-12-10. Receipts from 1st January to 27th May, 1893, Rs. 2,49,857. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,53,345-0-0. Decrease Rs. 3,488-0-0.

Mr. Justice Mahmood, now on furlough, has completed and sent in his answer to the Chief Justice's report, and it is now with the local Government, if it has not been already forwarded to the Government of India. The learned Judge, says the *Pioneer*, was never disposed to brevity, but it is understood that this reply is compressed into a matter of some four hundred pages.

On Sunday last what would otherwise have been a fatal accident was averted by the pluck and coolness of Mr. Barber, of the Military Accounts Department at Rawalpindi. He was fishing with Squadron Sergeant-Major Fulcher, of the Queen's Bays, and two other Sergeants of the regiment. While the Sergeant-Major was swimming in a dangerous part of the Sohan River, he became exhausted and unable to keep himself afloat. Mr. Barber saw his friend's distress, and, dressed as he was, dived into the rescue and, seizing the drowning man by the hair, brought him safely out. The non-commissioned officers of the Bays intend presenting Mr. Barber with some memento of his gallant deed.

A cruel hoax was practised on a lady resident, wife of a Government clerk, at Simla, the other day. She had taken a ticket in the Calcutta Derby Sweep, and the day after the drawing received what purported to be a *bona fide* telegram, stating that she was the fortunate drawer of Isinglass, and offering her forty thousand rupees for her ticket. The lady, who called at the office of the *Simla News* and told her own story, says she is suffering from heart-disease. This unexpected good news had a marvellous effect upon her. She states that she first laughed, then sang, danced, and eventually had a fit. But her joy did not end here. Overpowered by the congratulations of her friends, she gave them a treat, and when the correct result of the drawing in Calcutta was made known to her, she refused at first to credit it. Facts, however, are very stubburn and, when after due enquiry, she found that she had been the victim of bogus telegram, concocted by some heartless idot, her wrath was great. She has reported the matter to the authorities, and if the person who perpetrated the hoax is discovered, it is hoped he will be properly punished.

It is reported that the vacant command of the 18th Hussars at Umballa was in the first instance offered to Major Sullivan, of the 15th Hussars. The 15th, however, is a regiment in which *esprit de corps* rules as strongly as it does in the 7th or 10th Hussars, or in the 17th Lancers, and Major Sullivan was not minded to leave for the sake of promotion. It is noticeable that Major Paley, of the 8th Hussars, to whom the command next went, when in a another regiment, was one of several officers who had rather a notorious difference with their commandants some five or six years ago. The case was given against them, and they were transferred to other regiments; but Major Paley's selection for a command now would seem to show that the authorities, after vindicating discipline, were of opinion that there was—let us say, right—on both sides.

A novelty in the prospectus of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which has just been issued, is that the Viceroy's prize has been thrown open this year to the best picture by amateur or artist painted in India within the last three years. This enlargement of the terms of the competition should have the effect of bringing together a number of really good pictures, and raising by so much the character of the Exhibition.

The new police school at Allahabad opens its doors on the 1st July. The students at starting will consist of some sixty sub-inspectors and head constables of the Provincial force, who will be initiated into the elements of law and procedure, and generally will undergo a course of training that will bring their qualifications into better accordance with the requirements of the times, and enable them to meet on more level terms their professional adversaries, the pleaders.

The subway of the Jhelum Railway Bridge has been opened for foot traffic from the 3rd instant for three months only. The wood work on the underway is so frail that on the 5th instant two camels went down knee deep, through the planks underneath giving way, and were got out with difficulty.

A sad calamity is reported from Moulmein. Mr. McLeod, the Chief Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Kruger and Company, was drowned through the capsizing of a boat in a heavy squall on the river. Mrs. McLeod received such a shock on learning the terrible news, that she was bereft of her reason. She insists that her husband is not dead, but that he is encamped on one of the islands in the river.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger, accompanied by Dr. Burjorjee and Mr. Bhownuggree, paid a visit an evening or two since to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury in Arlington-street, and was entertained to tea. His Highness (says the *Times*) had a highly interesting conversation with the ex-Premier on Indian questions.

We have reason to believe (says the *Times*) "that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, the eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis, who is brother of the reigning Emperor Francis Joseph and Heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria, has been extremely gratified with the reception given to him in the course of his recent tour in India and Ceylon. The Archduke is in America at present, but it is his intention, on his way home, to make a stay in England for the purpose of thanking the Queen for the attention shown to him by the officials of the Indian Government—attention so thorough and complete as to cause one of those who accompanied the Archduke to say that there is no other country in the world where the arrangements made for distinguished travellers are equal to those which are made in India."

In honour of the seventy-fourth birthday of her Majesty, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad entertained his Indian Mohammedan friends in London at a banquet at his residence in Montagu place, Russell-square. Indian music was provided for the entertainment of the company.

A memorial is being prepared for presentation to the Prime Minister in favour of an earlier discussion of the Indian Budget. The memorial, which has received numerous signatures from both sides of the House, sets forth that the condition of Indian finance is usually critical, and asks that two days may be given for the debate not later than the middle of July.

The Rajah of Bobbili has arrived in London and taken up his residence at 35, Russell-road, Kensington.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Miss Taylor, of the English Mission, has reached Chung King after a journey of ten months across Thibet. She started on her adventurous trip from Darjeeling, and was accompanied only by a single Thibetant servant.

The *Digger's News*:—A South African paper, says that a man named Gleeson, who was a sergeant in the British Army during the Indian mutiny, and who died laast December, confessed to his son-in-law Hughes, at Pretoria (Transvaal), that he murdered the King of Oude, and, with two others, stole the Crown jewels and buried them. The two other looters were killed during the war. The day after the looting the 32nd Regiment was ordered away, and the town was handed back to the enemy, so there was no time to secure the jewels. Since Gleeson's death Hughes has been communicating with the Indian Government through the editor of an Indian journal, and as all the facts and descriptions coincide, Hughes leaves shortly for India to show the spot where the treasure is buried near the battlefield. One diamond in the crown is supposed to be the fellow-stone to the famous Koh-i-noor, Mr. E. W. Streeter, the well-known specialist in jewellery, and other authorities, however, discredit the story. Colonel Prideaux has written sconting the idea as preposterous.

Mr. Byron Brenan, who has been appointed Consul General at Canton, from the Consulship of Tientsin, is, says a writer in the *Echo*, "a remarkably able man, of great experience, and his wife is one of the most popular Englishwomen in the Empire. He speaks native Chinese like a mandarin, and his administration of Celestial law has over and over again been sustained upon appeal. Personally, Mr. Brenan is a little, insignificant-looking man, who might at a glance be the Consul's clerk. The Canton appointment is a great advance, won entirely upon merit. Canton itself is on the fringe of the tropics, but is the show place of China. It is eight or nine days' steaming from Tientsin, where the people are all giants with the hearts of babies. In Canton every man is a born pirate. All our Consular buildings are fine houses."

Sir Edward Bradford, Chief Commissioner of Police, while riding in the street on the 25th ultimo, was thrown from his horse. His head struck the pavement, and was somewhat severely cut; but fortunately his injuries are not serious.

Mr. Frederic Salmon Growse, the eminent Indian art critic and archæologist, of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service (retired), died on May 19, of phthisis, at his residence, Thursley Hall, Haslemere, Surrey, at the age of 56. The youngest son of Mr. Robert Growse, of Bildeston, Ipswich, he was born in 1836, and was educated at Oriel and Queen's Colleges, Oxford, where he was a scholar of his college and where he took the M.A. degree. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1860, and was Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshehr and of Futehgarh, in the North West Provinces. Mr. Growse, who was created a C.I.E. in 1879, was a Fellow of Calcutta University, and a Committee member of the Bengal Asiatic Society. He was author of "Mathura, a District Memoir," translator of the "Hindi Ramayana," and a writer on Indian philology and archæology, and designed and carried out many large architectural works, both original and restorations.

There appears to be something like a famine at Chicago. Here are a few of the prices for refreshments stated by an American newspaper to be now in vogue at the World's Fair. A ham sandwich (American ham sandwiches possess the same powers of resistance and durability as will be found in an English shooting-boot) costs 50 cents (2s.); the use of a plate to put it on costs 15 cents (7½d.) This charge is no doubt owing to the long time taken in masticating it. A glass of lager costs 50 cents (2s.), unless the price is specially arranged before the beer is consumed. Those who don't drink beer can have a glass of ginger ale for 30 cents. (1s. 3d.) A dinner, consisting of one kind of meat, one vegetable, coffee, and a bit of dessert, can be had on payment of 3 dols. (12s.) In most cases, adds this paper, the food is not fit for a starving tramp to eat. Every other article of refreshment is sold on a similar scale of extortion, and appears to be equally inferior. Perhaps (remarks a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*) the serious "ructions" among the lady managers of the Fair may have some connection with this state of things. Probably all the ladies are suffering from indigestion.

Mr. Verny, the English Secretary of the Siamese Legation in London, in a recent interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, with regard to the present condition of affairs in Siam, said:—It is freely admitted that British commercial enterprise in Siam has come to the front. The Consular returns show that Great Britain holds about threequarters of the foreign trade in Siam, but this is quite a different thing from political ascendancy, which the Siamese are extremely careful to keep in their own hands. The statements that Great Britain is in any way concerned, either directly or indirectly, with recent events on the Mekong are as untrue as they are absurd. What however, is a very serious matter indeed is that the present frontier was defined by France herself years ago. A book by Lieutenant Frances Garnier, an accepted authority in France, contains two maps, on both of which the frontier between Siam and Annam is distinctly and correctly marked. Mr. Garnier places the frontier line on the west side of, and close under the mountain ridge which divides Annam from Siam. This line the Siamese are perfectly ready to accept at the present moment as the frontier boundary.

Sir Bruce Burnside is about to resign his office as Chief Justice of Ceylon, which he has held for ten years. Sir Bruce had previously been Queen's Advocate of that island for four years, having before that, held several legal offices in the Bahamas.

Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, who has been appointed Director-General of Clothing at the War Office, was Private Secretary to Mr. Stanhope during the greater part of his term of office, as well as to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman since the General Election. The post in which he now succeeds Mr. George Ramsay is an important one, and carries it a salary of £1,200 a year.

The Prince of Wales will, on June 6, lay the memorial-stone of the new wing and open a naval and military bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. Among the stall-holders were to be the Princess of Wales, the Dutchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Mary Adelaide, Princess Louis of Battenberg, and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Portland, Lady Wolseley, Lady Brooke, Viscountess Bury, and Lady Roberts.

Among the rain of presents from an almost empty Treasury at Puttialla says the *Indian Mirror* in honour of the marriage of Miss Bryan (now known as Maharani Harnam Kour) the ruins of Sirhind were given to General Gurdit Singh. The General, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the occasion has founded with the ruins a village, called Harnam Garh, in honour of the bride. The Maharajah, the new Maharani and suite arrived at the camp, which was pitched there for their reception on the 10th, and a grand ceremony took place at the foundation of the village. The Sikh sacred scripturcs were read, and a Brahman performed the ceremony of the foundation, the stone being laid by the Maharajah himself. The Maharajah and Maharani then went to the Sikh temple, known as the place where the two younger sons of Guru Goving Singh were buried alive, and an offering of 750 rupees was made to the temple. The Sikh priests blessed the bridal pair, and acknowledged the Maharani of their faith.

A BANJO SONG.

[An informal gathering of gentlemen interested in the colonial expansion of the Empire was held recently in a London restaurant. The proceedings were not reported, but . . . *Daily Paper.*]

There's a Legion that never was 'listed
That carries no colours or crest,
But split in a thousand detachments,
Is breaking the road for the rest.
Our fathers they left us their blessing,
They taught us and groomed us and crammed,
But we've shaken the clubs and the messes
To go and find out and be damned,
Dear boys!
To go and get shot and be damned.

So some of us chevy the slaver,
And some of us cherish the black,
And some of us hunt on the Oil Coast
And some on—the Wallaby track,
And some of us drift to Sarawak,
And some of us drift up The Fly,
And some share our tucker with tigers
And some with the gentle Masai.
Dear boys!
Take tea with the giddy Masai.

We've painted The Islands vermilion,
We've pearled on half-shares in the Bay;
We've shouted on seven-ounce nuggets,
We've starved on a Kanaka's pay.
We laughed at the World as we found it—
Its women and cities and men—
From Sayyid Burgash in a tantrum
To the smoke-reddened eyes of Loben,
Dear boys!

We've a little account with Loben,
We've opened the Chinaman's oil-wells,
But the dynamite didn't agree,
And the people got up and *fun-kwaied* us
And we ran from Ichang to the sea.
Yes, somehow and somewhere and always
We were first when the trouble began—
From a lottery-row in Manila
To an I. D. B. race on the Pan,
Dear boys!
With the Mounted Police on the Pan!

We preach in advance of the Army,
We skirmish ahead of the Church,
With never a gunboat to help us
When we're scuppered and left in the lurch.
But we know as the catridges finish
And we're filed in our last little shelves
That the Legion that never was 'listed
Will send us as good as ourselves—
(Good men)
Five hundred as good as ourselves.

Then a health (we must drink it **in whispers**
To our wholly unauthorised horde—
To the line of our dusty foreloopers,
The Gentlemen-Rovers abroad!
Here's a health to ourselves ere we scatter,
For the steamer don't wait for a train,
And the Legion that never was 'listed
Goes back into quarters again,
'Regords!
Goes back under canvas again,
Hurah!
The swag and the billy again,
Here's how!
The trail and the pack-horse again,
Salve!
The trek and the larger again!

—Rudyard Kipling.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain L. J. Howell to be Squadron Commander *sub pro tem.*

Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, 5th Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Commandant, Burma Police.

Two 4-inch 30-pounder guns are under supply from England, as a reserve for the heavy field batteries in India.

A company of the 27th Bombay Infantry moves from Loralai to Fort Sandeman, for temporary duty until the autumn.

Colonel J. L. N. Willis vacated his appointment of 2nd-in-Command, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on attaining the age of 52 years, on the 29th April, 1893.

The section No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery at Fort Sandeman, with a guard of the 19th Punjab Infantry, proceeds to Shinghar for the summer.

A class will be formed at Rawalpindi with the 2nd Dragoon Guards on the 1st July, 1893, for the instruction of junior officers of Native Cavalry in equitation.

Major C. J. Roberts, Captains V. M. Stockley, and H. F. K. Waldron, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Major Robarts remains seconded.

Major-Generals C. E. Nairne, C.B., and Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., who are employed on Promotion Board at Simla, rejoin their commands at Meerut and Belgaum, respectively.

The following officers have been granted leave:—Captain E. B. Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 3 months to Kashmir, private affairs. Colonel W. W. Biscoe, Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan, 60 days to Simla, private affairs.

The following officers have been appointed to the Commissariat Department:—Lieutenants D. H. Drake-Brockman, 6th Bengal Infantry; A Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry; H. de B. Coderington, 31st Punjab Infantry.

The 1892 reward of a grant of land to a selected native officer of the local corps in Central India and Rajputana, and the Hyderabad Contingent, has been given to Risaldar Mir Ali Rasul, 1st Central India Horse, who will receive a grant of land of the annual cash value of Rs. 300, or an assignment of land revenue of Rs. 450 per annum.

The undermentioned officers proceed home on leave:—Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry, 1 year, medical certificate; Lieutenant G. A. Dale, 19th Punjab Infantry, 1 year, private affairs; Captain A. E. Couper, East Surrey Regiment, 1 year, private affairs; Major G. D. M. Nisbett, 1st Battalion, Bedford Regiment, 1 year, private affairs; Major Lord Edmund Talbot, 11th Hussars, 102 days, private affairs.

The following appointments have been made:—23rd Pioneers.—Captain W. H. Jameson, from 32nd Pioneers, to be Officiating Wing Commander. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Money-Simons, from 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant. 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant F. C. Plowden, from 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Major A. De V. Alexander to be 2nd-in-Command.

It is reported that, owing to the recent occurrences on the Siamese frontier, M. de Verneville, the French Resident Superior in Cambodia, will shortly be removed from his present post. In Paris a French expedition against Siam is generally talked of. One journal publishes an interview with Admiral Vallon, formerly commander of the republican squadron in the East, in which the gallant officer violently attacks the English for their action in both countries. M. de Lanessan's despatches, announcing the arrival of French reinforcements at Stungtreng, and adding that complete tranquillity prevails there, with appended warnings not to believe telegrams from foreign sources, are considered very unsatisfactory. He does not say whether the advantage along the Mekong Valley is on the side of the French or the Siamese. The tendency of opinion in the French capital is to ignore British interests on the Curmah frontier, and to imply that English agencies are wantonly helping the King of Siam to attack France. The *Republique Francaise*, of May 20, says:—"Siam is not alone in acting against our rights. The hand of England is seen in it all. We ought not to forget that British agents have the direction of every thing on the shores of the Menam." The journal proceeds by recalling several recent exploring expeditions, particularly that of Lord Lamington, the object of which, it declares, is to supplant France in the Meking Valley. The article concludes as follows:—"France should give a striking proof of her fixed determination to end this state of things and to shrink from no sacrifice to obtain absolute respect for her right." According to the Bangkok correspondent of the *Standard* the situation last month was playing havoc with local trade.

A difficulty has arisen in Chicago in regard to the system adopted for making awards to the exhibitors. The representatives of Great Britain and sixteen other nations have announced their intention of withdrawing their exhibits from competition unless the jury system be adopted. The United States official responsible for this department of the Exhibition states that it is impossible to entertain the proposal.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN STAFF.

It may have been noted that the Amir has lately lost the services of several of his European employes, who have at last come to realise that their position in Kabul is not altogether a secure one. They have been well paid, according to their station in life, but, as one of them puts it, the game is not worth the candle. Such as have already left have apparently parted with their master amicably enough: they asked for certain terms. His Highness did not see his way to grant them, and hence the cancelling of their agreements. Their reason for demanding higher rates of pay seems to have been due to the attack upon one of their number by a Kabuli, who is, course, described as a *Ghazi*. A Mr. Tasker was ill-advised enough to "administer some slight punishment" to his Afghan servant: the man ran away into the bazaar and told the story of his wrongs to a friend. The latter "swore to punish the infidel dog"—who heard him swear so largely we are not told; he took a thick stick and hit the first *sahib* he met on the head. He did not hurt him much as a sun-hat broke the force of the blow. It was a Mr. Edwards he had struck, and the incident doubtless caused alarm among the little European colony, as the assault seemed to be a most unprovoked one. But why should the Kabuli be dubbed a *Ghazi* forthwith? He could not have been such a desperate fanatic after all, or he would have taken knife or sword and done his murderous work thoroughly. That the Amir did not regard him as particularly dangerous is proved by the fact that the man was not executed at once. The *Ghazis* who attack our officers from time to time in Baluchistan are the true breed of fanatics; they take a lot of killing, and their weapons are not thick sticks. Mr. Edwards' assailant was probably no more than an ill-conditioned blackguard, such as one could find any day among the *badmashes* of Peshawar, or any large town in the Punjab. To call him a *Ghazi* is to misapply the term altogether.

But while on this subject of the attack upon Mr. Edwards, and the consequences it has had, we may well consider the position of the Europeans who take service with the Amir. They are evidently possessed with the adventurous spirit of the English race, and, like their fathers before them, they do not at first count the risk of sojourning in a country inhabited by savage and treacherous people. They make a good bargain for themselves so far as payment for the labour of their hands is concerned, and they enter Afghanistan in happy ignorance of the dangers they run. They find themselves well looked after, have comfortable quarters, and liberal supplies of the necessaries of life, and their work is by no means as hard as that which they would have to perform at home. They are very much their own masters, for there is no one in Kabul sufficiently acquainted with the details of manufacturing arms, ammunition, and soap (!) or the minting of coins to justify interference with them. All goes well for a time: they are known by the populace to be the servants of the Amir and to enjoy his personal protection—no mean thing in Afghanistan—and they can move freely about the city without escort. But they have to exercise authority over Afghan workmen, to reprimand and, perhaps, to punish them, and herein lies the beginning of trouble. They must raise enemies to themselves; and, moreover, as one of them has explained, their straightforward dealing cause them to be disliked secretly by the Kabul officials. The latter, like all Asiatics, have their own methods of looting their master in the name of the great fetish *dasturi*, and they resent the stubborn honesty of the European. Now so long as the present Amir is ruler of the country his English employes are safe from other than casual violence, such as Mr. Edwards was subjected to; but it would be idle to disguise the fact that in case of his death, or disaster to his adminstration, a period of anarchy might set in at Kabul. Fanaticism might run rampant, the soldiery might help themselves to the contents of the mint, the city rabble or the tribesmen from the neighbouring districts might loot the arsenal and workshops, smash up the machinery and play general havoc. In what case would the European colonoy be then? If not killed outright, they might ask the protection of a powerful Sardar, and then England would ring with the cry of "captives in Kabul," and the Government of the day would be indignantly urged to fit out an expedition to rescue them. It is true these men would be there at their own risk, for the authorities in India have made it plain that they accept no responsibility in the matter; but blood is thicker than water, and we could not leave Englishmen prisoners in Afghan lands. It may be said that all this should have been advanced long ago, when the first English employe went to Kabul, but the idea then was that the Amir wished merely to have his own people instructed, and that in due course he would dispense with European assistance. On the contrary, he was year after year indented for more Englishmen, and these not merely mechanics, until a few months ago he must have had twelve or thirteen in his service. Now their number has suddenly begun to dwindle, and we should not be sorry to see the system disappear altogether, but as appears from a telegram elsewhere, the Amir is very much averse to parting with those who are still left. It redounds to the credit of Abdur Rahman that he has all along treated his employes with the greatest kindness and consideration, but he himself may see that when they are too much in evidence as a colony, and are constantly growing, the danger of their presence being objected to by his fanatical sucjects is distinctly increased.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN REMOUNTS.

As some misleading statements have lately appeared in regard to the supply of Indian remounts from abroad it may be as well to state exactly how the case stands. The Government of India some years ago fixed the price to be paid for horses landed in this country and accepted by the Remount Agents at Rs. 650. This applied to Australasian, Cape, Hungarian, America, and in fact all horses other than those from Persia and Arabia. Since then the rupee has steadily declind in value, and shippers have naturally suffered severely. Australia is, of course, the country which is most concerned. The stock there has to be paid for in gold and the dealers engaged in shipping horses to India have to calculate very closely what Rs. 650 really represents. Last season they found that it came roughly to about £40 sterling, and consequently their margin of profit was very low indeed. The Government could not give them compensation, and the remounts were taken at the fixed date. The dealers seeing no prospect of any rise in the rupee, but rather the chance that it might decline still further, naturally enough inquired whether the price would be raised this year. They make their purchases in June and July, and the class of stock they select depends on what sum is guaranteed by the authorities in this country. If it is to remain at Rs. 650, an inferior stamp of animals must of necessity be bought and shipped. The Government of India are quite aware of this, and they are now considering what is to be done. The actual number of remounts required will no doubt be forthcoming, even if the price is not raised, but will they be good enough to be accepted? The artillery in particular require strong well-bred horses, for the work of hauling guns is of the hardest kind. If our batteries come to be poorly horsed one of the most important branches of the service will deteriorate, and in case of war the results may be serious if not disastrous. But the Government have just now no money to spare; and, moreover, they have been warned by the Secretary of State to curtail their military expenditure as much as possible. To raise the price of Australian remounts so as to meet the demands of the dealers would probably involve an outlay of two lakhs this year unless the rupee goes up with a bound. What, then, is to be done? Are the shippers to be told that only Rs. 650 will be paid, or are hopes to be held out to them that this sum will probably represent more than £40 next cold weather? For the present no decision can be come to—the revelation of the finding of the Herschell Committee has to be awaited. A good many things already hang on that revelation, and this remount question has now been added to the number. The Australian dealer may, of course, scoff at the idea of having to wait until the mysterious remedy is applied to the Indian currency; and he certainly cannot be expected to let the best season pass for purchasing stock. What he would like is an intimation at once that some sterling price will be guaranteed to him at the Indian ports. The Government will have to be extremely judicous in intimating what their decision is when the Herschell Committee's recomendations have been adopted—if they ever are adopted—or they may run the risk of ruining the trade in horses with Australia altogether. As regards Persian and Arabs remounts it has been suggested that the present price, Rs. 555, is too low, and that much better animals would be forthcoming, and the number generally be increased, if it were raised to Rs. 650. This, no doubt, is the case, but the Government have decided that the extra hundred rupees cannot be paid. The cavalry regiments, which are mounted on Persian and Gulf Arabs, will therefore, have to be content with such horses as dealers choose to send to Bombay at the lower rate.—*Pioneer.*

A meeting of creditors under the failure of Mr. Bottomley was held on Monday 19. Mr. Bottomley asked to be exonerated from blame for the non-realisation of his large interests in the Hansard Union, and attributed this to the action of the Official Receiver. He believed the proceedings in Vienna would result in the recovery of a very large sum, and the meeting was adjourned to enable him to bring a scheme of arrangement before the creditors.

THE BOMBAY CAVALRY.

In view of the coming possibilities on the Frontier, it has been considered that the Bombay Cavalry needs improvement in the matter of its fighting material, particularly the first four regiments, as the three Frontier regiments have been much improved during the last three years, and much is being done to further improve them. In this direction, the Government of India has opened the Derajat as a recruiting area for these three fine regiments, and have sanctioned the class composition, below shown, for the 5th and 6th regiments, as recommended by Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, but have allowed the constitution of the 7th Bombay Cavalry. (Lancers) to remain undetermined until the capabilities of the new recruiting area have been tested, only laying down the principle that the proportion of Sikhs shall not exceed two troops. The class composition of the 5th and 6th regiments has been fixed as follows:—5th Bombay Cavalry, two troops each of Sikhs, of Pathans, of Hindustani Mussalmans and of Rajputs and Mussalmans of Rajputana; the 6th Bombay Cavalry, three troops of Pathans and of Hindustani Mussalmans, two troops of Sikhs and one troop of Ranghars and Mewatis. The Government of India have further decided that in these regiments the number of Hindustani Mussalmans shall not be allowed to exceed three troops, and that the enlistment of Hindustani Hindus shall be entirely discontinued. This leaves the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the Poona Regiment of Horse to be dealt with. With regard to the 1st Lancers, it may be said to stand alone in the Bombay Cavalry (frontier regiments always excepted) in having a class troop or squadron organization. This was introduced some twelve years ago by that lamented gallant soldier, Colonel Hayland, the Commandant, who met his death at Dessa at the hands of one of his own men when trying to arrest him. This regiment did particularly well in Burma, and this example should not be lost on other cavalry commanding officers. This fine corps is understood to have two troops of Sikhs, two troops of Mahrattas, made up, however, by other Hindus, one troop of Central India Mussalmans, one troop of Ranghars, and one troop of Pathans. The 2nd Bombay Lancers is mainly composed of Deccani Mussalmans and Purdasis. The 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry is a very mixed regiment, but the most numerous classes are Hindustani Mussalmans (202) and Hindustani Hindus (220). The remainder are Mahrattas (76), Deccani Mussalmans (97) and Sikhs (54). Endeavours are being made to form a troop of Pathans in this regiment. The 4th Bombay Cavalry, known as the Poona Horse, returns a large number of Deccani Mussalmans (270). Most of these are men born and bred in the regimental lines. Men from Hindustan (Hindustanis) form nearly a third of the regiment, Mussalmans predominating. There are also some Mahrattas and a few Punjabis. Roughly speaking, the proportion of foreigners in the 1st Bombay Lancers is rather more than a half; in the 2nd Bombay Lancers rather more than a half; in the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry about three-quarters, and in the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) about two-fifths. Taking the four regiments together, about 1,100 men out of the 2,500 belong to the Deccan, and the remaining 1,400 men come from Northern India. The number of Mahrattas, descendants of the famous Mahratta horsemen, is small, —only about 340 in the four regiments all told. This is not considered a satisfactory state of things, and what is worse, the material, with the exception of that in the 1st Lancers, is indifferent, the majority of the men from Hindustan being no better than the Mahrattas or other local men. The regiments are well horsed, the 3rd and 4th regiments remarkably so, well equipped and turned out, and thoroughly well trained. The aid of the Civil Remount Department in the Deccan has lately been sought to encourage horse breeding amongst the natives so as to secure suitable countrybred remounts in the Deccan for these four Deccan regiments. But all this will be of no avail in the coming struggle which is looked upon by military men as not being far distant, unless the men are good, and it is evident in this respect that the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bombay regiments require much improvement. It is known, however, the Cavalry recruits of any sort are not easy to get in the Bombay Presidency, and that those worth having are few and far between. But one reason for this lies, perhaps, in the value of "assamis," which is so high that a man has to be a well-to-do landowner, or a *bunniah*, to be able to buy one. The price is said to be Rs. 500 in the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) and Rs. 400 in the other regiments, sums which men who might otherwise be eligible often do not see their way to raising. Moreover, the old Silladar system, under which men are allowed to own several horses, is still in force in the Bombay Cavalry. It was a good enough system in its time, but is not suited to the regiments of the day, and perhaps helps, in combination with the general mixture of classes in the troops, to lower the level of the men.

The Government of India have expressed themselves willing to recognise the fact that the Bombay Cavalry cannot be maintained in a reasonable state of efficiency, at its present strength, and on its present system, unless allowed to recruit about 40 per cent. of its men, say 12 troops out of 32, from Northern India—the authorised proportion of foreigners being 16 per cent., or 100 men per regiment, and that actually existing upwards of 50 per cent. The largest number of tolerably good men that can be maintained in the Bombay Presidency proper will not, it is thought, suffice for more than seven or eight troops of Deccani Mussalmans and four or five of Mahrattas. To these we might hope to add four, or perhaps five, troops of Rajputs and Jats, and also two or three troops of Rajputana and Central India Mussulmans. There are now very few, if any, Rajputs in the Bombay Cavalry, and there are also hardly any Jats, except in the 1st Bombay Lancers, but the regiments at Neemuch and Deesa are well situated for recruiting in Rajputana, and it is possible that if the sons of a few persons of rank in the Rajputana States could be induced to take service by the promise of commissions, a sufficient number of recruits should be forthcoming to make up, eventually, eight troops of Rajputs, Jats, and Mussulmans of Central India. The following shows what might be the present and eventual class composition of the first four regiments of Bombay Cavalry:—

1st Lancers.—In this regiment the class system is already established, with the happiest results. The present composition of the corps, which it is not intended to alter, is two troops of Mahrattas; two troops of Sikhs, one troop of Rangars, one troop of Pathans; one troop of Rahtores and Jats, and one troop of Central India Mussulmans.

2nd Lancers.—The present composition is 3½ troops of Deccani Mussulmans; half a troop Punjabis, 3 troops of Hindustani Hindus, and one troop of Mahrattas. It is intended not to have any Punjabis in this corps, and to transfer those now in the regiment to the 4th Regiment Poona Horse, to transfer the Mahrattas now in the corps, and willing to the 1st Lancers, and to enlist no more. The eventual composition of this corps to be 4 troops of Deccan Mussalmans; 2 troops of Hindustani Hindus; 1 troop of Rajputana Mussalmans, and 1 troop of Jats of Rajputana.

3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.—The present composition of this corps is 2 troops of Hindustani Mussalmans; 2 troops of Hindustani Hindus; 1 troop of Sikhs and Hindustani Hindus; 1 troop of Hindustani Hindus and Mahrattas; and 1 troop of Mahrattas; and 1 troop of Deccani Mussalmans. It is intended to enlist no Sikhs, and to transfer those now in the regiment to the 1st Lancers. Mahrattas not to be enlisted and those now in the regimont to be transferred to the 4th Bombay Cavalry, if willing. This would make the eventual composition: 2 troops Deccani Mussulmans; 2 troops Rajputs and Jats of Rajputana; 2 troops of Hindustani Hindus; 1 troop of Pathans, and 1 troop Hindustani Mussulmans.

4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse.)—The Rassaidar-Major of this corps being a Punjabi could get a good squadron of this class of men, if allowed. The present composition of this corps is—4 troops of Deccani Mussalmans; 1 troop of Hindustani Mussalmans; 1 troop, Punjabi Mussalmans; 1 troop of Mahrattas, and 1 troop of Hindustani Hindus. The eventual composition will be: 2 troops of Deccani Mussalmans; 2 troops of Punjabi Mussulmans, including Rangars; 2 troops of Mahrattas; and 2 troops of Hindustani Hindus (Jats).

The above is a general outline of the course being pursued in the organization of the Bombay Cavalry, and we trust that the effort to improve the material will be successful, and that the required number of lighting men will be obtainable from the fighting races within the Presidency limits. It is certainly hard if we have to go beyond the limits of the Presidency to keep up a force of 2,500 horsemen, when the irregular cavalry of a century ago were obtainable in tens of thousands. It would be well if we could go back to those days, and for every 5,000 regular cavalry, raise 10,000 irregulars. The Gaekwar of Baroda alone, if allowed by the Imperial Government, could place a force of 10,000 horsemen in line equal to any Cossack or other irregular cavalry throughout Asia. The numbers in the event of a big war could be easily obtained but the feeding of them would be a difficulty. Then there is the Nizam, who would never play second fiddle to Baroda, and who also in an emergency could place 10,000 horsemen in the field. These two great native chieftains have have all along held aloof from offering their quota of troops for Imperial service, but the visit of the Viceroy in the beginning of November last has elicted the offer of one regiment of cavalry from the Nizam, and perhaps a second. So that we may rest assured Baroda will do likewise on the return of the chieftain from Europe. There is a gradual revival among military men of feelings favourable to the old Mahratta horseman. This renewal of a liking for the independent Maharatta race has made itself felt with the Government of India and efforts are about to be made to induce the descendants of the famous Mahratta horsemen who rolled back and broke the Muhammadan power in India to seek service under the British Raj. Scarcely a century has passed by since the ubiquitous Mahratta horseman levied *ghasdana*, at the point of his spear throughout the length and breadth of India. The gallant Rajputs succumbed to the Mahratta after the battle of Nagore. Soldiering was their delight. All the Mahratta Chiefs had their own horsemen, and when combined in any general movement, they could launch 30,000 horsemen against an enemy. These horsemen were of the old race of Maharatta silladars, born soldiers every one of them, and their descendants have been allowed to turn their keen swords into pruning hooks and their spears into *phowras*. There is scarcely a respectable Mahratta family of the present day who does not cherish the doughty deeds of their ancestors who did so much to make Maharatta history until Wellington broke their power on the field of Assaye. The Mahattas were then a nation of warriors; they are now a nation of tailors. Yet beneath the surface lies the martial spirit which has only to be encouraged to use it once more into existence and these hardy, manly, and independent sons of Sivaj will not be wanting when the time comes to meet the foe. The warlike sprit is extant and can easily be called into existence, if proper methods are employed to obtain the men and to place them in troops by themselves. Every Mahratta considers himself defiled by the touch or contact of a low caste man and nothing short of a through wash can ease his conscience from the polution. This being so let him have his own caste officers. Select

THE ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE Duke of Argyll writes to a correspondent:—"There can be but one opinion of the proposal to keep the Irish members at Westminster, to have the power of dictating our British policy, whilst at the same time they are to have a separate Parliament of their own. It is a proposal which would cover with infamy any Government that makes it. But this is no reason for any confidence that it will not be made by the present Government. It lives by the breath of the nostrils of the Irish Nationalist party. It is fully alive to this position, and seems quite ready to do anything to keep it."

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND HOME RULE.

A deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Church attended the sitting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh, on May 22, and after two of its members had addressed the Assembly a deliverance was moved and agreed to, after some discussion, expressing a conviction that any infringement of the civil and religious liberty of any section of the Irish people would be a great and common calamity, and declaring that the Assembly would do all they lawfully could to prevent such a calamity.

LORD SALISBURY IN IRELAND.

On Monday night (May 22) Lord Salisbury left Euston Station at eight o'clock, en route for Belfast, where his series of engagements in Ulster commenced. His lordship, who is accompanied by the Marchioness of Salisbury, landed at Larne from Stranraer on Tuesday, and proceeded via Belfast to Mount Stewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, the various stages of the journey being made the occasions for remarkable displays of enthusiasm. Speaking at Newtownards, his lordship recalled the fact that it was one of his ancestors who advised James I. to invite colonists into the north of Ireland, and he would do his best to secure their descendants against harm. On Wednesday night Lord Salisbury addressed a meeting of about five thousand people in Ulster Hall, Belfast, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Ulster (said his lordship) had plainly said that she would not be separated from the rest of the Union. They in Ulster did not imagine that the adversaries of centuries could be converted in a few months by a few honeyed words into their friends. There was no advantage to the Unionists in the delay which discussions in the House produced. They must not imagine that the Unionists dreamed of the possibility of so amending the bill that it could be made acceptable. The bill could never be made acceptable. All that had been done at present was to put into the bill an abstract declaration that the Imperial supremacy of Parliament was preserved. If that abstract declaration was left as it stood, it was not worth the paper on which it was written. They knew, moreover, that legislation was not what they had most to fear. What they had most to fear was the conduct of the Government of the country. If the conduct of the Government of the country, affecting their daily and all their interests, was in the hands of the men who promoted the disorders of Ireland for twenty years past, they might be sure that it would be in those daily events that they would feel the hand that was ruling over them. The majority would be appointed by Archbishop Walsh and Mr. Healy, and the Ministry would be appointed by the majority. As an instance of what was likely to happen in a Home Rule executive, they might take the case of how it was proposed to deal with the Royal Irish Constabulary. In his opinion, the treatment intended for the Royal Irish Constabulary was an utter disgrace to the good faith of Great Britain. Under a Home Rule Government there would doubtless be a local police, but the "village ruffians" of the past would be the local police of the future. If these things were to be done it was very little use putting into the bill that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was to be preserved. It was the same with the veto. It would be of no protection against real evils. What the people of Ulster had to fear was that the bill proposed to hand them over to their ancient enemy to do with them as he pleased, and a clumsy defences as abstract resolution, as to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament and abstract resolutions about the veto in the Crown would be no protection whatever. Mr. Gladstone said, the other day that Unionists were relying on time as one of the principal elements in their defence. He entirely agreed that it was so, but not in the sense meant by Mr. Gladstone. Time was on the Unionist side, and that was what they had to press upon Ulster. They must fight that long, difficult, anxious battle with the consciousness that time was on their side, and if Ulster held out they were certain to win. The Home Rule Bill was the work of one man, and not the growth of a steady public opinion. The action proposed in it was not the current of the world's course at the present moment. The tendency of the world was not to separation, but consolidation. The Home Rule movement in opposition to it had been due to the marvellous power of a single man. Without wishing to say anything which might harm of a personal character, he might say that Mr. Gladstone was a man who throughout his whole career had passed from one opinion to another, always yielding to pressure that which he had previously declared to be inviolable and sacred. The result was that people who had particular fads to encourage gave Mr. Gladstone their support in the hope that they might get concessions from this universal yielder. There were a large number of the advocates of particular theories who all looked to Mr. Gladstone as a man who could be squeezed, and who ranged themselves behind his banner in the hope that some day the privilege of squeezing him would be theirs. That was his great strength, and that was one of the reasons which gave him his present authority. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone as a man, it was obvious that no man could fight against a people. The people would last him out, and the people of Ulster, if their determination was firm, must defeat in the long run that cause which relied entirely or mainly upon the popularity or strength of a single man. The House of Commons, as at present constituted, would pass anything because they voted with halters round their necks, and would do anything to put off the next election. Then there was the House of Lords. Their adversaries were fond of saying that they would beat down the resistance of the House of Lords, but legally there was no power in the constitution that could overbear the resistance of the House of Lords. Reference had been made to the Lords and the great Reform Bill. It was perfectly true that the House of Lords gave way on that. They were fighting against the wishes of the great majority of the people; but now the House of Lords represented the overwhelming opinion of England, the almost unanimous opinion of the loyalists of Ireland. The House of Lords, representing England and the loyalists of Ireland, held an impregnable position, and all the threats of their adversaries might be retorted to in the description they applied to Ulster, as nothing but brag and bluster. But for that purpose it was necessary that they should keep alive the opinion of England against this intolerable and impecile bill, for the danger was that England might become apathetic and torpid. He earnestly entreated the people of Ulster to economise their strength, and not to show it by violence or riot. During that struggle they must carefully avoid anything that would prejudice English opinion against Ulster. When once the people realised all the evil consequences to their future position in the world resulting from this insane eccentricity of a single statesman, they would cast the bill aside with scorn and indignation, and would visit their wrath upon the heads of the thoughtless followers who, in order to secure their own seats and their own places in the party, had sacrificed their consciences to a leader's demands. The issue of the battle depended upon Belfast and upon Ulster; but if Ulster were the most thriving, prosperous, and advancing province in the United Kingdom, their commercial prosperity did not depend upon themselves alone, but depended largely upon free communication with Scotch and English towns, and if that communication should be hindered, their prosperity would wither away. If the knife of the separatists should be allowed to sever them from England and Scotland, the position of Ulster would not be the same, the influence of England and Scotland would be lost and gradually disappear in this province, and the influence of the southern parts of Ireland would increase and strengthen, and it would then be their turn to drag Ulster down. Ulster, exposed to the constant migration of elements hostile to her moral nature, would gradually sink to the anarchy—or something like the anarchy of Clare or Kerry, or the slavishness of Meath. If a separation measure separated them from those sources of inspiration, encouragement, sympathy, and assistance on which they had hitherto relied, they would find that they had no strength to resist the worst elements they were called on to combat, and which were always threatening them from year to year. England and the Irish Government had called them in to effect the great work of civilisation, to be a rampart of the Empire, to beat back the waves of iniquity and darkness. It would be a grievous and a terrible thing after three centuries of successful experiment in their example and power had been spreading wide and more, that now the faint-heartedness, or the ambition, or the party strategy of some transient hour should shatter the whole of this good work, and should condemn Ulster to be an undistinguished, inglorable part of all that we had most lamented and execrated in Ireland. To the historian these three centuries would stand out as a bright oasis separated on the barbarism of the past, and the darkness and blackness of the future; but the historian would have to recognise that the principal factors in this matter had been the people and the Government of England, that they put their hands to a great enterprise which they were too feeble or too faint-hearted to carry through, and that on them the disgrace of a shattered progress and a ruined civilisation would be in the face of all mankind. He asked them to struggle, he asked them in all vicissitudes to maintain hope and resolution. He asked them to swear that they would win, and to maintain that resolution with the well-known force that history had assigned to their character. He asked this of them, not only because he knew that unnumbered calamities and terrible degradation would be the penalty if they failed in this great ordeal, but also because he wanted them to relieve the fame of England from a black and irreparable disgrace. (Loud applause.)—The meeting subsequently declared unanimously its unabated attachment to the Crown and constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its determination to maintain the integrity of the constitution. Just before the close of the meeting Lord Salisbury, raising his hand as a signal for silence, said he had to bring to their recollection that this was the Queen's birthday, and he asked them to give three cheers for her Majesty, and to wish that she might have long life and prosperity. These were heartily given, and the proceedings shortly afterwards concluded.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT BOLTON.

Lord Randolph Churchill addressing a meeting at Bolton on May 22, said the Union had for ninety years led to peace, prosperity, and good government in Ireland; but it was now proposed to hand over the government of Ireland to a party of Nationalists, and the supremacy of Britain over the people of Ireland, which had been exercised for the benefit of the Irish people, was to be reduced to a condition of impotency and degradation. The proposition he wished to lay down was that the bill for the future government of Ireland was so utterly bad that it was impossible to improve it by any exercise of the ingenuity, or the wisdom, or the experience, or the genius of any man. Recently certain Unionist newspapers had been taking some Unionist members to task for not attending more frequently in the House of Commons. In an Opposition there must be a few lazy fellows—(a laugh)—but this he could tell the Unionists and newspapers, that he had never known in his Parliamentary experience so strong an Opposition in the House of Commons, an opposition so strong in determination and in ability to carry on continuous debates most damaging to her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) What did they care for a majority which oscillated between thirty and fifty? What was the majority? It was an Irish majority. What was the Irish vote which for the moment ruled the House of Commons? It was a vote guided mainly by objects of personal gain and personal gain alone. It was guided and controlled and directed by a longing to injure England and Scotland, and by a desperate determination which they got the power to pay off old scores against those in Ireland who had been allies of England. But the measure now before Parliament was to go to another place, to another House, where there was no Irish Nationalist vote to be bought or sold. It had not only to go before another House, but it had to go before the British people. Were the English people going to allow the great Protestant population of Ulster and the scores of thousands of Irish Roman Catholics, who under our rule had enjoyed under the Union the greatest prosperity and the greatest toleration, to be handed over to a party whose control would degenerate into a most horrible despotism? ("No.") Were they going to allow the House of Commons to be controlled by a lawless party who were nothing more than political brigands and political Nihilists—who were bound by no law—who were not restrained by any tie of loyalty to Great Britain, or any care for the common weal of Great Britain—who were animated by no other aspiration than to bring England to her knees and to cover her with shame? ("Never.")

THE HULL DOCK STRIKE.

AFTER six weeks' duration, the dock strike at Hull was brought to an end on May 12, when an agreement was come to, and signed, the terms being as below:—

(1) The men to return to work as soon as places may be vacant for them. (2) The men and their leaders undertake to use their utmost influence that no man who has been at work during the strike, or who may be subsequently engaged, shall be molested. (3) Employers will dismiss or refuse employment to any man who intimidates, or uses threats to non-union or union men. (4) No agents or representatives of the Dockers' or other union to visit ships or other craft, docks or quays, warehouses, mills, timber-yards or other places of employment whilst the men are at work. (5) No external emblem of any description to be worn by any member of a union or British labour exchange whilst at work or applying for work. (6) Dock gatemen, weighers, bookers, and gangsmen, being relatively in the same position as the foremen stevedores and shipping clerks of the shipowners, are to sever their connection with the Dockers' Union.

The above was signed by Mr. Arthur Wilson for the employers, by Mr. B. Tillett for the men, but by the Mayor. Some difference arose as to clause 2, the subsequent insertion of the words "to use their utmost influence" relieving the men and the leaders from the absolute obligation to prevent molestation. Speaking at a meeting of the men at the Town Hall, Mr. Tillett first referred to the efforts which had been made to raise funds to keep them during the past six weeks. Altogether about £12,000 had been subscribed. He wished to tell them that Mr. Arthur Wilson and the rest of the employers' committee assured him that on their part they would be only too willing to get their own men back. Mr. Tillett then submitted the clauses of the amended agreement. As each clause was explained a vote was taken, and in each instance unanimous assent was given. Mr. Tillett then entreated them to act loyally to their union and to the agreements in question, and those who got into work first must do their part to assist their fellows in their struggle until work was secured for all.

Complications arose on Monday in consequence of men who struck in sympathy with the dockers refusing to return to work unless guaranteed the positions they held before hostilities began. The return of the strikers to work on Tuesday was, however, marked by no unusual or hostile incident. Comparatively few of the men who desired to resume employment could be provided with immediate berths, but Mr. C. H. Wilson publicly expressed his desire to engage as many of the old hands as possible. Mr. Chesterfield, the district secretary of the Dockers' Union at Hull, on Tuesday attempted suicide by cutting his throat, during a fit of depression, brought on, it is believed, by overwork and worry, but hopes are entertained that he may recover.—The Shipping Federation have issued the following recapitulation of the causes which led to the Hull strike:—

(1) During the whole of March the union dockers refused to discharge several coal vessels unless the owners dismissed a non-union man, and paid up arrears of union fees for others; (2) the employers then opened a Labour Office, in order to register the names of local men willing to work at boycotted vessels; (3) some of the local men thus registered were sent to discharge the vessels, but were intimidated by the unionists, and forced to leave; (4) the employers then applied to the Shipping Federation, and men were sent to do only that work which the union dockers refused to do; (5) on the same day the Hull dockers in a body went out on strike because free men had been imported to get the boycotted vessels discharged; (6) and other workmen, e.g., oil millers, timber carriers, sailors and firemen were called out in sympathy. In the case of the Provincia, a large Federation steamer laden with seed, consigned to Messrs. Wilson, the master stevedores and dockers refused to work at the cargo unless the vessel was transferred to other agents, who declined to accept the consignment under the circumstances. This vessel lay blocked for ten days before the imported men were employed to discharge her cargo. It is absurd to say that such cases can be dealt with by arbitration or conciliation boards because no such boards can force men to work if they decline, or can force agents to accept consignment of vessels. But even if they could enforce such awards, large vessels could not afford to lie idle while the cases were being discussed and decided. The issue should be perfectly clear to the public that either the employers must place the control of their business entirely at the mercy of the dockers' delegates, or else they must secure a certain number of local men on whom they can rely in cases of unreasonable demands and boycotting such as have caused the present dispute.

THE *London Gazette* of May 19 announced the retirement of the Bishop of Norwich. The reason assigned in the official notice is that he is "incapacitated by age an permanent physical infirmity from the due performance of his duties as Bishop." Dr. Pelham, who is now in his eighty-second year, has held the see since 1857. He is the third son of the second Earl of Chichester, and was the eighty-eighth Bishop of Norwich, the see having been established in 1088 by Herbert of Lozinga the fourteenth Bishop of a more ancient see founded by Felix of Burgundy in 630. The Bishop is patron of eighty-nine livings.

MR. NORMAN WILLIAM MACDONALD, whose death has just occurred at Taunton, at the age of 80, was it is stated, a grandnephew of the famous Flora MacDonald, and a descendent, in a direct line, from the Lord of the Isles. He was the son of Colonel Archibald MacDonald, and held a commission in the Bengal Cavalry, subsequently becoming Governor of Sierra Leone.

LORD ROBERTS ON INDIA.

A DINNER in honour of Lord Roberts was given by the London Chamber of Commerce, at the Grand Hotel, on May 24. The company included H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Lord Sandhurst, Gen. Sir D. Stewart, Sir A. Dent, Sir C. Lawson, Col. Hazlet, Mr. M. Mowat, Mr. K. B. Murray, Col. Page, Major Flood Page, Col. Routledge, and Col. R. Jackson.

Sir A. Rollit, M. P. (chairman), in proposing "Our Guest," said, while they welcomed Lord Roberts as a great soldier, they, as the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed him at the same time in the spirit of peace. At the same time they must not forget that the great source of their power had been war, and that their Colonies had been chiefly attained by conquest. In speaking of Lord Roberts he was reminded of a great general of antiquity, Hannibal—*aut viam inveniam aut faciam*. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, in replying, said: I highly appreciate the honour you have done me by entertaining me this evening. I value the kind words which your chairman has made use of with reference to Lady Roberts; and it delights me that he should have referred to Sir Donald Stewart—(cheers)—for it is my gallant friend who showed me the way from Cabul to Candahar. As a soldier, the greater part of whose life has been spent in India, I esteem it a great compliment that the representatives of the wealth and commercial enterprise of this, the foremost mercantile community in the world, should welcome me on my return to England. Great changes have taken place during the forty-one years of my service in India. The aggregate value of the foreign part and import trade is now more than five times what it was forty years ago; wages have in most cases nearly doubled; and the general standard of comfort amongst all classes is much higher than it used to be. Moreover, I am convinced that the princes and people of India are beginning to recognise the benefits they derive from the British rule, that they are sincerely attached to the Crown, and that under judicious treatment they will be ready to unite with us in the defence of our great Indian Empire. (Cheers.) On the other hand the defence of that Empire is a much more serious undertaking than it was in the middle of the present century, when internal disturbance was the chief thing to be guarded against, and the frontier complications, in which we were from time to time involved, merely brought us into contact with uncivilised tribes. Now, we are gradually being brought face to face with one of the great military powers of Europe, a contingency which unfortunately imposes on us obligations and responsibilities which necessitate a material increase in our military expenditure. But I am glad to be able to tell you that in India the strictest economy consistent with efficiency has been exercised in all matters of army administration. (Cheers.) Before vacating my command, it was extremely satisfactory to learn from the farewell addresses presented to me at Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay, that the warlike races of the Punjab, the agricultural classes in Oude, and the great commercial communities of the eastern and western capitals of India were unanimous in recognising the wisdom of the defensive policy which has been followed of late years by the Government of India, and in expressing their readiness to defray the additional expenditure which the maintenance of that policy has entailed. (Cheers.) That India may continue to advance in civilisation and prosperity, one thing is essential. The inhabitants of that country must be able to place implicit reliance, not only on the justice and beneficence, but on the strength and permanence of our rule. (Cheers.) Under the various dynasties which governed India previous to our occupation the people were accustomed to a rapid change of masters, and were consequently in a state of perpetual expectancy and unrest. It was the chief object of those who had accumulated wealth to conceal and hoard their savings rather than to invest them in some industry reproductive, and the unsatisfactory habit is only very gradually being overcome. At the present day the effect of centuries of misgovernment is still apparent; the people are still inclined to distrust the permanence of the paramount power; and, in spite of the peace and order which we have established, the wealthier classes, with exceptions which I am glad to say are steadily becoming more numerous, still collect and secrete as much of the precious metals as they can instead of joining hands with us in our endeavours to develop the great natural resources of India. How prevalent this feeling of uncertainty is, and what a prejudicial effect it exercises on the national progress, you can judge from the fact that, according to the estimate of Mr. O'Connor, Financial Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, 113,000,000 of gold and 227,000,000 of silver were absorbed by India during the thirty years from 1859 to 1889, all the gold and a large proportion of the silver being withdrawn from circulation to be hoarded or converted into ornaments. You will understand, from what I have said, how important it is, from a purely commercial point of view, that the inhabitants of India should have a firm belief in the strength and stability of our rule; and this belief is at least equally desirable on political and military grounds. In again thanking you for your kind appreciation of my past services I would take the opportunity of expressing my obligations, not only while I have been Commander-in-Chief in India, but throughout my Indian career, to the civilians and soldiers with whom I have been associated for their able co-operation and friendly assistance. Now that I have severed my official connection with India I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that England is admirably served by the civil and military officers who attend to her interests in the East. No body of men could be more loyal, more efficient, more devoted to their duties, or more careful to perform those duties with due regard to the susceptibilities and peculiarities of the native races. (Cheers.) This is all the more creditable, because of late years, although India itself has been growing rapidly in wealth and prosperity all classes of Europeans in the employment of the Indian Government, except the non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the British Army, who are paid in sterling, have been serving under the extremely disheartening conditions of gradually decreasing pay and gradually increasing expenses. Not only so, but during the period of my Indian service, owing to financial exigencies, the number of the higher appointments open to military men have been much reduced. The result is that it is scarcely possible for anyone to save money, and it is almost equally impossible for the junior officer to live on their pay, or if married, to maintain their wives and families in comfort and respectability. This, gentlemen, is a state of things which has a most important bearing on the future prosperity and advancement of India, for the labourer is worthy of his hire, and services which are inadequately remunerated are but seldom efficiently performed. I am sure you will agree with me in hoping that some decision will speedily be arrived at as to the best method of placing the finances of India on a satisfactory footing, in order that the Government of India and her Majesty's Government may be in a position to take such steps as may appear to them equitable and reasonable for the relief of the men who devote their abilities, their energies, and not unfrequently their lives, to the service of their country, in a trying climate, and often far removed from all that is dear to them. (Cheers.) I rejoice to learn that you recognise how indissolubly the prosperity of the United Kingdom is bound up with the retention of that vast Eastern Empire which owes its origin to the enterprise of our merchants, which has been consolidated and extended by the exertions of our sailors and our soldiers, and which it is our duty to hand down to posterity, if not augmented, at any rate unimpaired. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. Mowat proposed "The Indian Empire."

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, in replying, said: I feel pleased and happy this evening in having heard repeated assurances of the deep interest which every Englishman takes in the well-being of my own dear country. Long may our beloved Queen-Empress be spared to guide and direct us in the path of enlightenment and progress, and long may her memory live to strengthen and encourage us in all that is grand and good. (Cheers.) Believe me, my attachment and devotion to the best and wisest Sovereign in the world is no mere expression from the lips. I have studied Queen Victoria's noble acts and noble life ever since I could read, and my heart's desire has recently been gratified by having personally experienced the charm of her welcome to one who is proud to account himself amongst the most loyal and devoted of her many millions of loyal and devoted subjects. (Cheers.) I know that in this country the Queen is the beloved representative of the nation, and I feel, as a member of the splendid community of Greater Britain, that the welcome her Majesty has been pleased to extend to me is a greeting by the people of this land to the brother whose lot is cast in a distant portion of the Empire. (Cheers.) I gladly take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Englishmen of every class with whom my visit has brought me into contact for the genuine affection with which they have received me. Such kindness moves my heart to greater warmth towards the people of this land—(cheers)—united we are by ties of loyalty to our Sovereign, of mutual friendship and good fellowship, of common interests to defend, and of great measures to push forward for the further development of the immense dominions which it has pleased God to entrust to our most gracious Queen. And with such weighty bonds holding us together we need never fear the catastrophe of disunion. (Loud cheers.) India, with which we are more immediately concerned this evening, is but a small portion of the great British Empire. Yet we in India feel that we are loved and cherished, and cared for as favoured children of the mother country, and with this happy conviction we are moved to repay this love by loyally helping in our small way to secure her lasting prosperity. God grant the occasion may never happen when England shall need the assistance of any of her children in the distant continents. But that India will rise to a man in defence of her Majesty's dignity and dominions I can now solemnly assure you, after deeply gauging the thoughts and opinions of my countrymen of all classes. (Cheers.) Naturally, in a territory so vast the surface cannot always remain smooth, and we must occasionally experience local breezes, which when dealt with intelligently, are calmed almost before they are publicly noticed. This is the essence of good government, and I believe no country can boast of an administration more able than that of India. I think I am right in saying that in internal India not one shot has been fired in anger for the last thirty-five years; thanks to the admirable system of civil government so well adapted to the requirments of the 300,000,000 people, of races and creeds more widely differing than in any other country in the world. (Cheers.) Gen. Roberts's command would indeed have been one of undisturbed peace were it not for the exigencies of exterior India, which demanded military action in various directions. His deeds as a soldiers are a volume in our history; they need no word of praise from me. But I must allude to one admirable consequence of his lordship's kindly nature; and that is the undying love which his personal attributes of broad sympathy have secured to him in the hearts, not only of his immediate subordinates, but of every individual in India. No commander in any country has ever attained the popularity which Lord Roberts possesses among the people of all classes. He is known to the women and children of the distant towns and villages as the kindly general whose heart beats with that of the multitude; to whom the rich and poor may turn in moments of doubt and difficulty, and receive the sympathy and support which a noble nature alone can give. (Cheers.) The magnificent farewell which he experienced at Lahore, as the outcome of the whole Punjab, is an instance of the genuine love in which the people hold him throughout India. And I am sure I am right in saying that his lordship was more touched and gratified by this spontaneous act of those who had no personal purpose to serve than by any honours officialy showered upon him in recognition of his splendid services. Should it be our good fortune to have him with us in India once more in a position still more responsible than that which he has just relinquished, I make bold to assure him that his return will be welcomed as that of an old friend, whose presence brings with it peace and prosperity which in my country we associate with warm sunshine and timely rain. (Cheers.) I thank you all most warmly for the great pleasure you have given me in asking me to join you this evening in greeting the soldier of whom India is justly proud, and in offering him the welcome he has so thoroughly earned after the glorious and honourable career in the East. As a representative of the Sikh nation which he so warmly loves and admires, I am especially pleased to witness this splendid demonstration by his own countrymen, marking the high esteem in which he is universally held. I heartily wish him every happiness, and a long life and usefulness in the service of our Queen-Empress. (Cheers.)

The following is the "Times" leader on the dinner:—

The first of what will doubtless be a long series of banquets was given yesterday to Lord Roberts, his hosts on the occasion being the London Chamber of Commerce. It need not be said that a very cordial welcome awaited the guest of the evening, whose career, with his alterations of brilliant episodes and long spells of quiet and effective work, has greatly impressed the imagination of Lord Roberts, as was natural, confined his speech exclusively to India, to the spirit in which its defence should be undertaken, and to the claims which the Indian services have upon their country. The extraordinary character of our success in governing India which people at home are now at last beginning generally to realise, has seldom been better illustrated than by the few words in which Lord Roberts referred to it. During the forty years of his service, he said, the foreign trade of India had increased more than five fold, wages had doubled, the standard of comfort had been immensely raised, and the consciousness of all this was rapidly converting the Princes and people into loyal adherents of the British supremacy. One of those Princes, the Rajah of Kapurthala, was present at the banquet, and confirmed Lord Roberts words, in a very cordial and interesting speech, which we trust will be widely read. But the defence of India, thus in one way made easier had in another way become more difficult; for those very improvements in communication which within the Empire have done so much for the development of India have beyond its borders, brought it into close proximity with one of the great military powers of the world. Of course, Lord Roberts spoke on this subject with discretion and said no word at which Russia can legimately take offence; but none the less he reminded the Chamber of Commerce that the whole of our military policy in India during the time of his own command and for ten or fifteen years before has been based upon the recognition of Russia as a neighbour who is drawing gradually nearer. In this connection we hear this morning from Simla that there is good reason for believing that Russia has already made arrangement for establishing a force of 1,600 men in the Pamirs and that the coming summer will see her troops advancing into the Oxus valley. The forward movement of Russia in Central Asia has been so steady and uninterrupted and the manner of it—including Prince Galitzin at St. Petersburg—has been so entirely the same from the time of her advance upon Khiva that the Indian and the British Governments can by this time foretell each step with certainty. The important thing is to persuade the people of this country, if possible, without making a party question of it that the welfare of India, and the very existence of the British Raj depend on our putting and keeping India in a position to repel any poss ible attack. Lord Robert spoke with just pride of the approval with which the measures carried out during his command-in-chief had been met by such representative communities as those of Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bombay. Three of those are great commercial communities and as such are especially alive to the importance not only of the British Raj but of making the people of India believe that it is to be permanent. And here Lord Roberts touched upon a point of special interest just now, when not the military but the financial aspect of India is chiefly before the eyes of men, and of the London Chamber of Commerce above all. Make your rule in India a permanent thing acknowledged as such by the humblest native—so, in effect, Lord Roberts said—and you will strike a great blow at the pernicious habit of hoarding gold and silver, which began in the blood and still governs the conduct of very large numbers of natives. In thirty years, according to Mr. O'Coner, the Financial Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, no less than 113 millions of gold has been hoarded in India, and just double that quantity of silver. A quarter, or even a tithe of that gold, if it could be recovered and put into circulation, would settle the silver question and make the labours of Lord Herschell's Committee quite unnecessary. Unfortunately, it is not possible to recover the gold, and hence that committee is not superfluous, and all India, as well as the City of London, is eagerly waiting for its report. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill have expressed a great anxiety for its appearance; and yet it does not appear. It is to be hoped that, great as are the inherent difficulties of the subject and great as is the probability of a sharp division of opinion among the members of the committee, the report will not be much longer delayed, whatever it may be. As to Lord Roberts, he, of course, does not touch upon any such vexed question as currency; but he does not hesitate to speak up in favour of a generous treatment of the services, on the efficiency of which the maintenance of the Indian Empire depends. No one can deny that their claims are exremely strong, and that, if through economical causes entirely beyond their control their salaries have permanently fallen in value to a point much below the amounts they originally bargained for, they have an equitable right to a revision of their scales of pay.

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

FOR the purpose of spreading the work of this society among seamen, and making its claims known to the English public, a meeting was held, on May 19, at Exeter Hall, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Meath.—Father Hopkins, founder and Superior of the society, stated that it was the outcome of his endeavours many years before the society saw the light under its present form. He used to invite seamen to spend their spare time at his residence at Rangoon instead of wasting it in evil company. The society now did much missionary work among the sailors at the various ports of India, and had recreation rooms and libraries where seamen might spend their spare time. He then went on to speak of the condition of the sailors on board the sailing vessels, and the savage treatment too often received by them at the hands of the captains. In referring to the food, he said that the biscuits given to them to eat were more often than not alive with maggots, and only a short time ago eight men died from cholera as a result of eating bad meat on board a vessel which sailed from Calcutta.—The Earl of Meath moved a resolution expressing confidence in the society as an organisation adapted to meet the needs of the sailors in foreign ports, who "demand some such special effort on the part of the Church."—This was seconded by the Rev. T. Cartwright and carried.—The Rev. Canon Mason moved a resolution to the effect that the society was deserving of the sympathy and support of all loyal Churchmen.—This was seconded by Mr. W. Sherriff (of Burmah) and carried.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

THE Irish Nationalists held a demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday (May 21). It was organised by the Irish National League of Great Britain, in connection with the annual convention which opened on Saturday, and received support from many trade unions and labour organisations, the members of which took part in the procession, which assembled on the Embankment before marching to Hyde Park. The route taken was by way of Northumberland-avenue, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly. There were twelve platforms, and when speaking commenced at a quarter to five a vast crowd of people were present. Among those on the platforms were the majority of the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament. Mr. Michael Davitt, who presided at one platform, claimed that 250,000 people were present; but a more sober estimate put the figure at 60,000. Mr. Naoroji, M.P., presided at No. 6 platform, where Mr. T. P. O'Connor delivered a speech. "He was" (he said) "delighted to find that in that demonstration there was no distinction of nationality in the crowd, and it was hard to say whether the majority of those present were born on English or Irish soil. That great gathering, however, meant that the union and the reconciliation of classes, creeds, nationalities, and people was near at hand. That demonstration, further was an answer to the anti-Home-Rule demonstrations which had taken place." Comparing the strength of the forces for and against Home Rule, Mr. O'Connor said that in Ireland there was a minority of people in Ulster against it, and in England, generally speaking, they had the classes against it. (A Voice: "They have the money.") It did not take money to bring people to Hyde Park that day, and he could more surely rely upon the voluntary and spontaneous efforts of generous hearts than upon the purchased patriotism of a few. The policy of the enemies of Ireland was to perpetuate the long-standing feud between England and Ireland; to preach war and hatred between the two peoples, and to maintain a state of confusion between two religious bodies; while the policy of those who favoured Home Rule was to substitute peace for war, love for hatred, and to close up for ever the struggle of centuries.—Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who presided at No. 9 platform, said that the magnetic influence of Mr. Gladstone had dissipated that sense of wrong which centuries of misrule had created in the hearts of Irishmen, and had bound together in the bonds of brotherhood the hearts of the two peoples. Mr. Gladstone had captured, not the bodies, but the hearts of the Irish race, and his grand and beneficent work would grow and continue from generation to generation.—The following resolution was put at each platform simultaneously, shortly after six oclock, and carried amid loud cheering and cries of "God save Ireland." "That this monster meeting of the friends of Irish freedom, pledges its support to Mr. Gladstone in his noble efforts to close for ever the long and disastrous conflict between the peoples of England and Ireland; promises to him the full sympathy and undivided strenght of the democracies of both nations; condemns the shameless obstruction by the Tory party, not only of Home Rule for Ireland, but of all measures of reform for the British masses in the House of Commons, and hails with satisfaction in case this obstruction is initiated in the House of Lords a conflict between the power of the people and the House of hereditary legislators."

The annual Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held in Westminster on Saturday. (20th ult.,) Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who presided, complained of the persistent character of the opposition offered to the Home Rule Bill, and said that if the House of Lords should reject the measure, the Irish could look with satisfaction at the prospect of burying both Dublin Castle and the House of Lords. A resolution expressing admiration of Mr. Gladstone's "great and noble efforts to emancipate Ireland" was adopted.

THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

FOR the fourteenth year the great annual military display opened, on May 25, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. While one result of the tournaments has been a contribution of £30,000 to military charities, another practical outcome has been the marked advance in the science of arms.

Brilliant weather, an enormous gathering of spectators, and a really splendid military display combined to ensure not merely the success of the day, but, it may safely be said, of the whole fortnight. The Royal box was occupied by Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Henry Lennox, Sir Frederic Leighton, P.R.A.; Mr. Fraser, of Castle Fraser; Sir Saul Samuel (Agent General for Victoria), and other distinguished visitors, when the boys of the Duke of York's School and of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich paraded in the arena. Then a parade of the Australian troops, the Victorian Horse Artillery, thirteen in number, under Major F. G. Hughes, and the New South Wales Cavalry Regiment Lancers, seventeen in nnmber, under Captain Malcolm McNeill. A ringing cheer greeted the entrance of these splendid bodies of men, whose presence, it need hardly be said, was taken to bear a significance quite apart from considerations of a purely military kind. When it is recollected they ride animals with which they are not familiar, it must be allowed that the display of horsemanship was very fine. Drawn up in line with the Colonial troops was a detachment of Indian cavalry, 10 in number, representing as many regiments. The troops were inspected by General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and as they marched past, and out were loudly cheered by the spectators. Driving by Auxiliary Artillery followed. Four teams were entered, the Horse Artillery Battery, H.A.C., the 1st team Victorian Horse Artillery, the 2nd team of the same regiment, and the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers. All which still governs the conduct of very large numbers of natives. In thirty years, according to Mr. O'Coner, the Financial Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, no less than 113 millions of gold has been hoarded in India, and just double that quantity of silver. A quarter, or even a tithe of that gold, if it could be recovered and put into circulation, would settle the silver question and make the labours of Lord Herschell's Committee quite unnecessary. Unfortunately, it is not possible to recover the gold, and hence that committee is not superfluous, and all India, as well as the City of London, is eagerly waiting for its report. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill have expressed a great anxiety for its appearance; and yet it does not appear. It is to be hoped that, great as are the inherent difficulties of the subject and great as is the probability of a sharp division of opinion among the members of the committee, the report will not be much longer delayed, whatever it may be. As to Lord Roberts, he, of course, does not touch upon any such vexed question as currency; but he does not hesitate to speak up in favour of a generous treatment of the services, on the efficiency of which the maintenance of the Indian Empire depends. No one can deny that their claims are exremely strong, and that, if through economical causes entirely beyond their control their salaries have permanently fallen in value to a point much below the amounts they originally bargained for, they have an equitable right to a revision of their scales of pay.

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

THE will of the late Earl of Derby has been proved by his widow, Mary Catherine Countess of Derby, and Sir T. H. Sanderson, C.B., the executors, the net amount of the personal estate being estimated at £1,802,000. Lord Derby bequeaths to the Countess, in addition to the provision for her marriage settlement, £50,000, and certain jewels, plate, and household effects; also for her life Holwood Park and estate adjoining, and the annual sum of £1,000 for the maintenance of the property. After the death of the Countess the Holwood Estate and the annual sum of £1,000 are to be continued to her son, Lord Sackville Cecil, for his life. There are the following legacies to educational institutions to found a prize or exhibition: To the University of London, £2,000; to University College, London, £2,000; to Trinity College, Cambridge, £2,000; to Rugby School, £2,000; to the Manchester Grammer School, £1,000; to University College, Liverpool, £2,000; and the following legacies to other institutions and societies: To the Brompton Hospital for Consumptiou, £1,000; to the Literary Fund, £1,000; to the Royal Society, £2,000; to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, £2,000; and to the Royal Geographical Society, £1,000. Lord Derby bequeaths to the Corporation of Liveryool, in trust for the Walker Art Gallery, £2,000, the income to be applied in the purchase of paintings, with a special view to the encouragement of rising artists, and to the

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

A REMARKABLE conflict of opinion has arisen between the law officers of the Victorian Government with regard to the prosecution of Sir Matthew Davies and Mr. Millidge in the Mercantile Bank case. Those two gentlemen were on May 11 committed for trial on the charge of issuing false balance-sheets, but a few days later the Attorney-General, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, entered a "nolle prosequi," and the proceedings were dropped. Mr. Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, however, who claims co-ordinate powers with those of the Attorney, stated his opinion that the case should go before a jury. This unusual procedure on the part of a legal adviser of the Government created quite a sensation, and the public awaited with great interest the outcome of the conflict of opinion.

A Melborne telegram of May 23 says :—The conflict between Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, the Attorney General, and Mr. Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, in relation to the Mercantile Bank prosecutions, has reached an acute stage. The latter has gone carefully over the evidence adduced at the police court, and the result of this further consideration is to confirm his first impressions. He feels fully warranted in having a presentment filed against Sir Matthew Davies and Mr. Millidge on the charge of conspiring to defraud, and gave orders to the officers of the Crown Law Department to initiate the necessary procedure, and to acquaint the defendants with his intention to send them for trial. The Attorney-General had, however, previously instructed the officers concerned not to obey any orders which might be given by Mr. Isaacs in the matter. A deadlock has thus arisen which has attracted general attention. Mr. Isaacs is determined to have the case sent before a jury, unless he is definitely prevented by his colleagues in the Cabinet, or he find it impossible on legal grounds to carry out his views. He does not consider that he is called on to resign his position in the Ministry, though this course would be more agreeable to his feelings. He intends to remain in office with the object of carying out what he considers to be the only right course. If he does not win the day he will leave the matter to the judgment of the country. At present public feeling is strongly in his favour, and it is considered that there will be a lamentable failure of justice unless both of the accused are brought to trial. Should Mr. Isaacs fail to secure the indictment of the defendants, a motion will probably be brought forward for the appointment of a grand jury.

A further despatch (May 24) adds :—The Solicitor-General, having maintained his determination to file presentments against Sir M. H. Davies and Mr. Millidge, and having proposed to conduct the prosecution, if necessary, personally, the Premier wrote to him again affirming his belief that the Cabinet should not interfere in the matter, and calling his attention to the resolution of the Cabinet, which the Solicitor-General concurred in passing, declaring that it was unconstitutional for the Cabinet, or any member of it, to interfere with the Attorney-General in the discharge of his functions as a grand jury directly or indirectly.

The Solicitor-General replied to Mr. Patterson's lettter requesting him to resign. Mr. Isaacs denies that he was previously asked to resign, and states that the resolution of the Cabinet to which the Premier refers was not worded as now stated, the words directly or indirectly having been added. He accuses the Premier of straining the words of an Act to stay the hand of the law, and states that he is pleased to resign, only regretting that degradation should fall on the country, which the Premier ought to have averted. He feels that in the present circumstances it is more honorable for him to resign than to retain his seat in the Ministry.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on May 23, Sir G. R. Dibbs, the Premier, moved, on the suspension of the standing orders, the second reading of the Bill to afford immediate relief to 60,000 depositors on current accounts in the suspended banks. The Bill was carried without a division, then passed through Committee, and is now before the Legislative Council. It proposes that the Government shall issue Treasury notes to the extent of 2,000,000/. and to advance 50 per cent. of the value on certificates of the amount of deposit, the Crown waiving its preferential rights and thus avoiding any injustice to fixed depositors. The Treasury will collect all dividends and instalments. The measure is on the lines of Pitt's 5,000,000l. Exchequer issue of 1793.

A telegram dated Melbourne, May 25, says :—The resignation of Mr. Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, has been accepted, and he has since resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly. He will again stand for his old constituency and challenge the Government to oppose him. His action in relation to the Mercantile Bank prosecutions is meeting with very general public support.

AN INDO-AUSTRALIAN MANAGER.

THERE is an Indo-Australian manager in London at this moment, writes a correspondent of the *Piccadilly*, and some fragments of a chat I had with him may be worth reproducing. It was particularly with reference to the Anglo-Indian stage that I conversed with him ; but his remarks on Indian life in general showed him to be a student of human nature. The fidelity of Indian servants is, as he pointed out, quite miraculous. You can leave your money or your jewellery lying about on the table, you can leave all your trunks unlocked, and the 'bearer' who attends you will guard them to the very last breath in his body ; nor will he, like the dog with his master's dinner, appropriate any part of what he is minding. This devotion is carried so far that on some points it reaches the grotesque. If you happen to tell your 'bearer' that you rather admire the silk handkerchief which was carried by the friend who dined with you yesterday, you will, within a few hours, see that identical silk handkerchief lying upon your table. The fellow would not have stolen it for himself or for anyone in the world but his master, to whom his passionate attachment is well represented by the fact that he sleeps, stretched at full length, outside your bedroom-door at night like a mastiff, so that no one can enter your apartment except across his prostrate body. Strange to say, however, he is dishonest even to the master in respect of little trifles of no value. He will steal one of your cigarettes ; but your silver cigarette-case he would defend with his very last drop of blood. Mr. Twinnig, who is managing the Corinthian Theatre at Calcutta—it was he with whom I had the pleasure of dining yesterday—remarked (and I agree with him) that this devotion of the Indian servant is distinctly canine. The 'bearer' attaches himself to his master like a dog, and does so because his nature is inferior, like a dog's. If you give him a good education and elevate his mind, his fidelity goes.

I got him to talk freely about the Anglo-Indian stage. 'It is so different from the London stage,' he said. 'There are none of your three-hundred-night runs in Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras. If I had the finest play in the world I could not run it at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, for more than a week. Mr. Brown-Potter played out there, under my management, for a full week in *La Tosca*, but that was quite a phenomenal instance ; and, as a rule, even with an actress as talented as she, and with parts that fit her like a glove, I have to change my bill twice every week. In this respect, of course, my position closely resembles that of the English provincial manager's.

Very curious are some of the Indian theatrical customs. 'Suppose,' said Mr. Twinning, 'that I were to give a dramatic season at a town like Cawnpore. The most distinguished part of my audience would come in without paying. Do you mean that you admit them out of compliment—give the mpaper ?' 'Not a bit of it. They give me paper. That is to say, an English officer strolls up to the theatre, scribbles his name and the price of the seat he wants on a scrap of paper, and, handing that in at the ticket office, walks straight into the house. The scrap of paper in question amounts to a promissory note or an I O U, and a collector from the theatre has afterwards to call on the officer at his barracks for the money. Sometimes those members of the audience who come in with scraps of paper do not immediately redeem them, but the money is absolutely safe, and the only thing is that an Indian manager, if he relied on paying his suppers with each night's takings as he went along, would find himself in a holo.'

STATE REGULATION OF VICE IN INDIA.

A MEETING of the Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was held, on May 24, at St. Martin's Hall, Charing-cross, Mrs. Josephine Butler was in the chair. Mrs. E. W. Andrews said in Agra, Lucknow, Benares, and other places the native women were all under one roof in the military cantonments. In Peshawur they were in several houses in one street. Each house was in charge of a "matron" whose wages were paid by the cantonment magistrate. At one place she obtained the registration ticket bearing the signatures of the cantonment magistrate and military surgeon.—Dr. Kate Bushnell supported the testimony given by her colleague.—Mrs. H. J. Wilson moved a resolution condemning the State regulation of vice, and pledging the meeting to maintain constant vigilance against its reintroduction into Great Britain, to use every effort to obtain its entire abolition in India and the Crown Colonies, and, as far as possible, to help the abolitionist movement on the Continent.—The resolution was supported by Mr. Percy Bunting, Mr. J. Stuart, M. P., Mr. Stead, Lady Henry Somerset, and Mr. Naoroji, M.P., and was carried **nanimously.**

THE APPROACHING ROYAL WEDDING.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the Royal Wedding is to take place early in July. The wedding is to be celebrated about half-past twelve. The members of the Royal Family and the Royal guests from abroad will (says the *World*) drive to the Palace, and assemble in the State apartment, from which they are to walk in procession to the chapel. After they have all been placed in their seats the Duke of York will arrive from Marlborough House with his supporters and he will be closely followed by the bride, supported by the Duke of Teck and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by her eight bridesmaids. Then the Queen will drive from Buckingham Palace in a State carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured ponies. Directly the ceremony has concluded the bride and bridegroom will live the chapel and drive to Buckingham Palace, closely followed by the Queen, and then the Royal Family and foreign royalties will also drive there as quickly as they can be got away. There will be a dejeuner in the dining room of the Palace for the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal guests, and a separate meal will be served in the gallery for the Ministers, Corps Diplomatique, and specially invited guests. Then there will be a sort of reception in the State apartments before the bride and bridegroom start on their honeymoon, which will probably be spent at Sandringham. Space is so limited in the chapel at St. James's Palace that no general invitations can be issued by the Lord Chamberlain for the wedding ceremony, as it will be difficult to find accommodation for all the Royalties, the principal members of their suites, and the official personages who must be present. The invitations will, therefore, be for the subsequent dejeuner and reception at Buckingham Palace.

A subscription is being organised by Lady Dufferin among the English ladies resident in Paris for the presentation of a wedding gift to Princess May.

The suggestion that the Navy's present to the Duke of York should take the from of the famous Nelson gold vase designed by Flaxman, and presented by the City of London to Lady Nelson after Trafalgar, appears to be received with very general favour in the service. The present of the Corporation of London to their Royal Highnesses will consist of a diamond necklace and a service of table silver.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR INDIA

LORD NORTHBROOK presided over the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society for India, held at Exeter Hall. The annual report laid stress on the fact that 15,000,000 natives in India could now read, of whom about 2,000,000 could read English. The State was prevented by its religious neutrality from giving the literature most needed by these educated masses, and the missionary societies were hampered by their many divisions and limited resources. The committee reported a large extension of its work, the number of volumes sold having risen form 1,229,700 in 1891 to 1,460,212 last year. In size and importance the books had made still greater progress, and they now included a series of works by Dr. Murdoch, for the highly educated, on the sacred Hindu writings. A number of works suitable for Zenana women had been published. The committee now issued explanatory volumes on the Bible to the college graduates of India, to whom infidel literature used to be given. The work of the training institution in Ahmednagar had on gone favourably, though the seventy pupils had had to be dispersed for a time owing to the prevalence of cholera and fever. The year's expenditure had been £11,057, against an income of £10,482. A resolution was carried, on the motion of the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, of the C. M. S., Allahabad, seconded by Canon Fleming, commending the object of the society to the liberal support of all true friends of the Indian Empire. The Rev. G. M. Bulloch, of the L. M. S., Almora, also spoke.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E B Steedman, BCS	Mr C M Hall, Bo
Mr H Maude, BCS	Col P J Maitland, I S C
Mr H F House, BCS	Col W G Cumming, RE
Mr E J Kitts, BCS	Col E Shaw, ISC
Mr J P Hewett, CIE, BCS	Lt-Col M W Rogers, RE
Mr H Lee, BCS	Lt-Col J G Stone, RA
Mr C W Bolton, BCS	Lt-Col J A McNeale, ISC
Mr H C Franshawe, BCS	Lt-Col J A D Gordon, ISC
Mr W T Van Somerin, B	Lt-Col A S Roberts, B Inf
Mr C G Stock, B	Major J H C Harrison, RE
Mr C S James, B	Major G F Wilson, RE
Mr A Venis, B	Major G T Jones, RE
Mr W McM Sweet, B	Major F G Maltby, ISC
Mr G D Graham, B	Capt H F K Waldron, ISC
Mr A McLean, B	Capt C Davidson, ISC
Mr H Rigg, B	Capt G F Watson, ISC
Mr Ram Singh Rai Sahib Bakshai, B	Lieut W H F Basevi, ISC
Von Archdeacon W Mac-Carthy, B	Surg-Col A Porter, MD
Mr J Twigg, MCS	Surg-Major J French Mullin, B
Mr W C de Morgan, M	Surg-Major R N Campbell, B
Mr F A H Elliot, CIE, Bo CS	Surg-Major R D Murray, B
Mr J A McIver, Bo	Surg-Major P J Freyer, B
	Apothy P A Winckler

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr S St C Lightfoot, B, 3 mos	Lieut A K Burlton, ISC, 4 mos
Mr R A Way, M, 3 mos	Lieut W E Banbury, ISC, 2 mos
Mr W A Hasted, M, 3 mos	Lieut A C Hickley, ISC, 6 mos
Mr E B Havell, M, 5 mos	Surg-Major P Damania, Bo, 2 mos
Mr J Pollen, LLD, Bo CS, 2 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E W Middlemast, M	Surg-Capt R E S Davis, B
Mr C J Hall, Bo	

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 19.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The following gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants :—

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt).—A J G Moir, in succession to Lieut C C Daniel, promoted.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—E G Evans, in succession to Lieut F M Wilson, seconded.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—G N B Forster, in succession to Lieut J E Martin, resigned.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—G D Bruce, in succession to Lieut E H Waller, deceased.

King's Liverpool Regt.—W R Pinwill, in succession to Lieut G Beaumont, promoted ; C V Windsor, vice D A D M'Vean, transferred to the Manchester Regt.

Leicestershire Regt.—E S Carey, in succession to Lieut G G Stockwell, resigned.

Lancashire Fusiliers.—J M Young, in succession to Lieut E A W Courtney, seconded.

South Wales Borderers.—W A G Williams in succession to Lieut T E Madden, seconded ; A J Forbes, vice A B Lindsay, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—R M Limond, in succession to Lieut C M Stephenson, promoted.

Gloucestershire Regt.—H H Sproule, in succession to Lieut H C G Potts, promoted ; R C Smith, in succession to Lieut J O'Dingram, seconded.

East Surrey Regt.—E S T Goodridge, in succession to Lieut P W Galloway, deceased ; W A Lindsay, vice G A van Someren, deceased.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—W K H Campbell, in succession to Lieut R C E Marriott, placed on temporary half-pay.

Border Regt.—A B D Spedding, in succession to Lieut E M Dunne, promoted.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders.—J Coulson, in succession to Lieut J G Rennie, promoted ; C M'Lean, in succession to Lieut the Hon J F T Cumming-Bruce, promoted.

Northamptonshire Regt.—G H Taylor, in succession to Lieut J Little, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—C G Hill, in succession to Lieut H G Fitton, promoted.

Duke of Edinburg's Wiltshire Regt.—G G M Wheeler, vice A H Ommanney, seconded.

Durham Light Infantry.—A K Robb, in succession to Lieut A W Baker, promoted.

Highland Light Infantry.—A N E Browne, in succession to Lieut R W H Ronaldson, appointed Adjutant.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.—A C B Alexander, in succession to Lieut F H G Cuniffe, appointed Adjutant.

Gordon Highlanders.—S C Maitland, in succession to Lieut J D S Lockhart, seconded.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.—R D S Stoney, vice E W Shewell, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List.

Connaught Rangers.—R P L Vigors, in succession to Lieut J F Robertson, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians.—R F Legg, in succession to Lieut C E G Blunt, seconded, J K Cochrane, in succession to Lieut E C F Gillespie, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 23.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut J H Martin retires on retired pay.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Major T R F B Hallowes retires on retired pay ; Capt P H H Massy to be Major, vice T R F B Hallowes.

4th Hussars.—Lieut R Hoare to be Captain, vice the Hon F R W Eveleigh de Moleyns appointed Adjutant ; Sec Lieut R W R Barnes to be Lieutenant, vice R Hoare.

9th Dragoons.—Capt C E Pierce retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

7th Hussars.—Capt the Hon R T Lawley to be Major, vice C F Thomson, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay.

17th Lancers.—Capt C H Purvis to be Major, vice F W Benson, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Col and Col A Le Mesurier, C I E (late Bombay), on the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian Pension and extra annuity ; Lieut-Col F W Nixon, Assistant Inspr-General of Fortifications, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List ; Major J du Terreau Bogle to be Lieut-Colonel, vice F W Nixon ; Cap: G E Shute to be Major, vice J du T Bogle ; Lieut G H Harrison to be Captain, vice G E Shute ; Lieut A P Bremner resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards.—Sec Lieut the Hon F C Stanley, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L R Fisher-Rowe, seconded.

Scots Guards.—Capt R Dundas retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

LINE BATTALION.

Buffs East Kent Regt.—The following Lieutenants to be Captains :—A R Eustace, vice A H Coles, D S O, seconded ; N H Vertue, Adjutant, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R K Price is antedated to March 22, 1893, vice A R Eustace. Sec Lieut W A Eaton, to be Lieutenant, vice E H Hacon, resigned.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Sec Lieut E G Jones to be Lieutenant, vice F M Wilson, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt G Frend to be Major, vice A Chancellor, deceased ; Super Capt W H Sitwell to be Captain, vice G Frend.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut L F Beatson resigns his commission.

Norfolk Regt.—Major C H Shepherd, D S O, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice G S Burton, placed on half-pay ; Capt O Mayne to be Major, vice C H Shepherd, D S O ; Capt B de S M Leathes, from half-pay, to be Captain, in succession to Major O Mayne, Adjutant of Volunteers, with precedence next below Capt H Y Beale.

Suffolk Regt.—Sec Lieut A K Nicholson, from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S B Stotherd, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt.—Capt G Wemyss retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Cheshire Regt.—Capt W C Neville, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

East Surrey Regt.—Sec Lieut A C S Barchard to be Lieutenant, vice P W Galloway, deceased.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Sec Lieut J H Mander to be Lieutenant, vice R C E Marriott, placed on temporary half-pay.

Border Regt.—Capt L H Cairds is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Lieut R de B Chichester to be Captain, in succession to Major C G Donaldson, Adjutant of Volunteers. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—E B H Barlow, vice E M Dunne, promoted ; G F Broadrick, vice R de B Chichester.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt H M Bent to be Major, vice R Whalley, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay.

Dorset Regt.—Capt A J Lushington to be Major, vice H Kemble, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay.

Royal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt J Davidson to be Major, vice H C B Farrant, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay ; Capt H F Coleridge is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers ; Lieut E G Costobadie to be Captain, vice J Davidson ; Second Lieut G V Watson to be Lieutenant, vice E G Costobadie.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt) —Sec Lieut J McK T Hogg to be Lieutenant, vice H G Fitton, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt C W Warden to be Major, vice T Harris, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay ; Super Capt N W Barnadiston to be Captain, vice C W Warden.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut T L N Morland to be Captain, in succession to Major W P Campbell, Adjutant of Volunteers. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants : T J McLeod, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice T L N Morland ; L P Fry, to complete establishment. Gent Cadet C E Balfour, from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon F C Stanley, transferred to Grenadier Guards.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Capt A H Robeson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers. The retirement on temporary half-pay of Capt G O G Massy, and the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut W M Bolton, in succession, are post-dated to Feb 26, 1893. Lieut J J Dickson to be Captain, vice W N Bolton, seconded for service on the Staff. Super Lieut A E Beadon to be Lieutenant, vice G J Dickson.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.—Major C J B Stewart to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Col R Garnet, A D C to the Queen, placed on half-pay. Capt S B Jameson to be Major, vice C J B Stewart. Sec-Lieut L T Stockwell to be Lieutenant, vice F H G Cunliffe, appointed Adjutant.

Gordon Highlanders—Super Capt E H H Gordon to be Captain, in succession to Major C W H Douglas, appointed to the Staff.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt A de Segur McKerrell is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut J D Pollock to be Captain, vice J F Robertson, seconded ; Sec Lieut A S Hog to be Lieutenant, vice J D Pollock.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians),—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—F G Tait, vice C E G Blunt, seconded ; W St G Chamier, vice E C F Gillespie, seconded.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A A MacLaughlin to be Lieutenant, vice F F Mellows, promoted into the Dorset Regt ; Sec Lieut A W Mahaffy, (University candidate) from 5th Battalion Princess Victoria's, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A A MacLaughlin.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.—The following Captains to be Majors :—A R Pemberton, vice J A Fergusson, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay ; C F E Metcalfe, vice H P Birn, retired ; Capt J Sherston, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff ; Super Capt the Hon C C Winn to be Captain, vice J Sherston, D S O.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut R Litchford to be Lieutenant, vice W L Treigold, seconded.

Staff.—Maj-Gen Sir G S White, K C B, K C I E, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, with the temporary rank of Lieut-General and local rank of General, vice Gen F S Lord Roberts, V C, G C B, G C I E. Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Lieut-Gen A G Montgomery Moore to be a Lieut-General on the Staff, to command the troops in the Dominion of Canada, vice Gen Sir J Ross, G C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Army Pay Department—Capt C B Smith the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt to be paymaster.

Half-pay—The following Majors to be Lieut-Colonels :—C E Thompson, from the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt, T Horton, from the York and Lancaster Regt.

Memoranda—Major-Gen W D Bond, C B, is placed on retired pay. Col T P Graham from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut-Col F W Nixon, from half-pay, is continued in his appointment as an Assistant Inspr-General of Fortifications. The following Lieut-Colonels, half-pay, retire on retired pay :—J Crocker, C E Thompson, T Horton.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon-Capt R T A O'Callaghan, F R C S I, to be Surgeon-Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—C J Balfour, to Nelson.

Commanders.—R D Needham, for C G at Ramsgate ; R F Dick, for C G at Plymouth ; F C Hamilton, to Hood.

Lieutenants.—G H Dundas, E F B Charlton, C F de C Foot, C C Horne, H F Shakespear, F E H F Heaton Ellis, and J Anderson, additional R N R, to Hood ; W S Bowman to Terpsichore, W Hamilton, acting R N R, to Phaeton, May 23.

Staff Commanders.—E W G Hilliard, to Hood ; J G Boulton, to President, additional, for service as Naval Assistant in Hydrographic Department, April 25.

Fleet Engineers.—G White, to Hood, June 1.

Engineers.—E Swinney, G W Roome, and Frederick J Page, to Hood, June 1.

Assistant Engineers.—G C Nicholson, to Hood, June 1 : W W Hills, probationary, to Hood, June 1.

Fleet Surgeons.—R G Brown, M B, to Castor, June 1 ; W D Wodsworth, to Royal Sovereign, May 23.

Staff Surgeons.—W H Patterson, to Hood, C A Macauley, M D, to Narcissus, June 1.

Surgeons.—A W Sturdee, to Hood, June 1 ; C S Woodwright, to Hood, May 25 ; C S Woodwright, to Wildfire, additional, May 25.

Chaplains.—Rev J Cavanagh, to Bermuda-yard ; Rev W C Bouchier, to Hood, June 1.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors.—Rev J H Moriarty, to Boscawen ; Rev E R Borthwick, to Volage, May 25.

Naval Instructor.—H W Midgley, to Hood, June 1.

Fleet Paymasters.—A Court, to Camperdown, May 19 ; Mr B Williams, to Hood.

Assistant Paymasters.—G Grant, to Camperdown, to be Secretary to Commodore R H Harris, June 1 ; W F Wells, to Camperdown, E A Redman, to Tamar, May 19 ; C J E Potter, to Hood.

Clerks.—F H Roe, to Duke of Wellington, June 1 ; R B Brooks, to Superb, J T Wright to Audacious, May 19 ; J E Griffiths, to Hood.

Assistant Clerks.—J S Place, to Immortalite, additional, May 19, J D Holmes, to Hood.

Gunners.—W J Hitts, to Banterer ; F J Creber, to Boscawen ; G Jeans, to St George.

Chief Boatswain.—T Honley, to Victory, additional, May 15.

Boatswains.—J Pearce, to Active Q D D, May 15 ; J Paddon, to Iron Duke, May 13 ; P Slouse, to Galatea, May 12 ; W Jones, to St George, May 19 ; J O'Brien, to Victory, May 19.

Carpenters.—H Rill, to Hood.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Admiralty, May 16, 1893.—Capt and Brevet Major R A Marriott, D S O, having been found physically unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List, under the terms of Order in Council, Nov 30, 1882, (Feb 6.)

May 17, 1893.—Fleet Surg G Maclean, M A, M B, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet May 8.

May 19.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Jan 19, 1886, Assistant-Paymr G G Purches has been placed on the Retired List. The announcement which appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 14, 1893, that the above officer was placed on the Retired List under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, is to be considered as cancelled.

Chief Btswn N Tucker has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

May 22.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Admiral C L D Waddilove has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions have been made from the same date :—Vice-Admiral Sir M Culme-Seymour, Bart, to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet ; Rear-Admiral E S Adéane, C M G, to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet ; Capt E Rice to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet ; Vice-Admirals J Moresby, S Douglas, W H Elye to be Admirals on the Retired List ; Rear-Admiral J A Poland to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List ; Capt U C Singleton, C B, to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th May, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	600	20	1,120
Or per mile of Railway	20	24	1	45
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	9,990	16,228	334	26,552
Total for 19 weeks..	10,490	16,828	354	27,672
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* reports a Russian project for an extension of the Central Asian Railway from the present terminus at Samarkand to Khokand in Ferghana, within about 180 versts of the Chinese frontier. A Russian official of standing assured the correspondent most emphatically that the danger of any serious conflict between Russia and England in the Pamirs was very remote, if not altogether visionary, and that the real foe whom Russia had reason ultimately to fear, and to fear very seriously, was China. Ferghana is described as a "natural Paradise."

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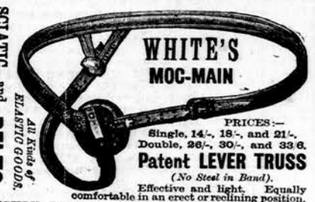

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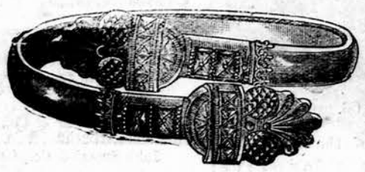

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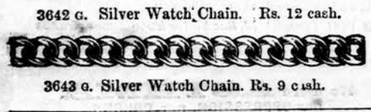

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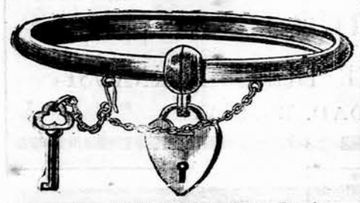

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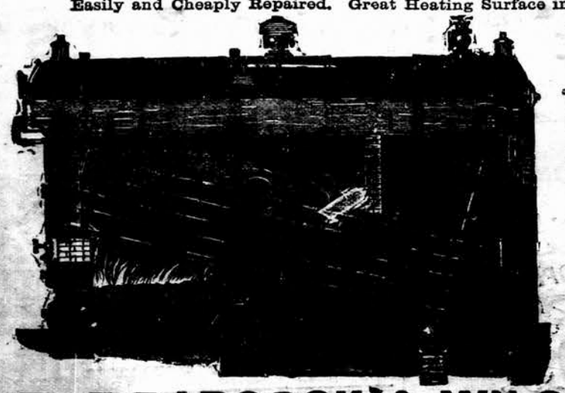

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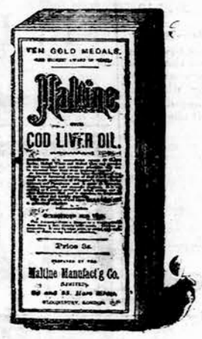

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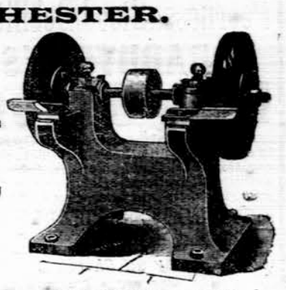

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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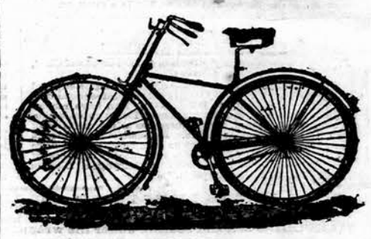

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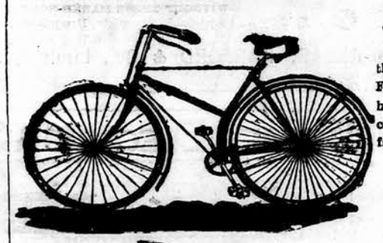

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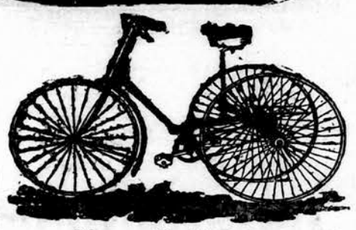

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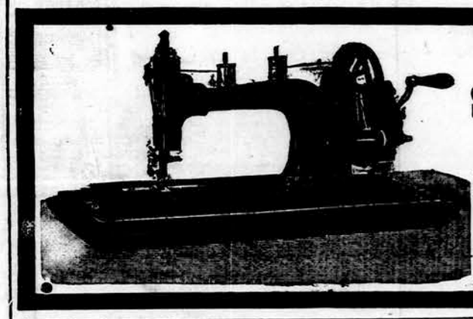

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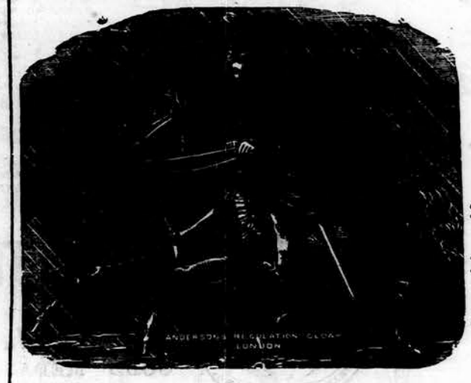

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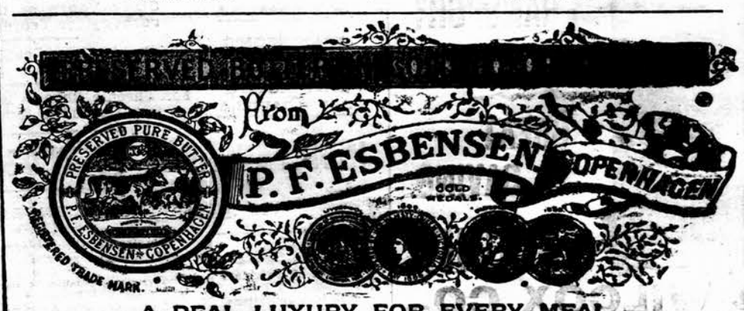

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